

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Always perfect, never varies, gives uniform results.
"I have tested all the leaders. Cleveland's gives the best results."
Mrs. S. T. ROBER.

A BUSY MEETING.

Knights Of The Golden Eagle Elect
Officers And Work Degrees.

At the regular meeting of Oak Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle on Wednesday evening the semi-annual election was held, the following being the officers chosen for the ensuing term:

Past Chief, Fred H. Heiser;
Noble Chief, W. H. Hampshire;
Vice Chief, F. H. Meloon;
Venerable Hermit, Antoine Hansen;
Herald, Nathaniel Pierce.
After the election, six candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the Pilgrim and Knight's degrees.
At the next meeting, the third degree will be worked the officers installed and a banquet enjoyed.

ANCIENT COINS.

Unearthed On Site Of The New Y.
M. C. A. Building.

The foreman of the drilling crew on the site of the new Y. M. C. A. building has recently unearthed two ancient coins. One of them, a Massachusetts cent of the year 1787, was found on Tuesday morning. It was in an excellent state of preservation.

On one side is a bas relief of the old Massachusetts seal, the Indian with his bow and quiver and the lone star, and the word "commonwealth." On the reverse side is an eagle, the words "Massachusetts" and "cent."

Another coin was found on Wednesday, but this was not so well preserved and the date was effaced.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL INVITED.

Portsmouth council, Knights of Columbus, has received an invitation from the council at Newburyport to be present at the banquet and third degree meeting of that body on the evening of July 1. A special suite from different parts of Massachusetts will do the work. It is expected that several local knights will accept the invitation.

STAYED OVER NIGHT.

The members of the Salem Cadet band stopped at the Kearsarge house Wednesday night and Director Jean Missud registered at the Rockingham. The band left on the early train for Boston, where it will take part in the Hooker celebration today.

Some people are now praying for another drought.

OVER THE RIVER.

What Is Going On In Town Of Kittery.

CHAPTER OF EVENTS IN OUR LIVELY SISTER TOWN.

Things Of Interest To People On Both Sides Of The Piscataqua.

BUDGET OF NEWS INTENDED FOR READERS THERE OR HERE.

Kittery, Me., June 25.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather last evening, the attendance at the senior meeting of the I. O. G. T. and W. C. T. U. was not as large as was expected, but those who were present missed an enjoyable time. The exercises were as follows:
Address of Welcome,
Maurice Parker, L. D.
Recitation, Mrs. Foss
Solo, Miss Flossie Bickford
Mrs. W. T. Spiney, accompanist.
Reading, White Ribbon.
Miss Jessie I. Wentworth
Remarks, State Deputy F. E. Donnel
in which he interwove the great work of the W. C. T. U. and the I. O. G. T. and their unity, and at the close one of the members spontaneously started the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," in which all heartily joined.
Remarks, Charles Meyers
Remarks, W. C. T. U.
At the close of this program, ice cream and cake were served and a social time was enjoyed.

The meetings, which were to begin last evening in the tents have been indefinitely postponed on account of the weather.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Parker are the guests of relatives in Wells.
Mrs. Alice Foye of Post Road is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mugridge, in district No. 4, for a week.
The selectmen have completed the assessment of the tax list and the books will be placed in the hands of the collector immediately.
Miss Olivia Chapman, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. George B. Gibson, returned to her home in South Berwick today.
Charles Pinkham will probably himself occupy the house that he is to erect on the lot which he recently purchased in Love Lane.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Hatch are happy over the arrival of a daughter last Tuesday. Mrs. Hatch is in North Kittery, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manson.
Charles W. Seawards is at home for a few days.
Miss Cora Ray is confined to her home on Cottle's Hill with an attack of rheumatism. Miss Littlefield is filling her place at the bakery.
Dr. A. R. Wentworth and family are expected to arrive here today for a brief visit with relatives.
The meeting of the W. C. T. U. held at Mrs. Charles Trafton's yesterday afternoon was well attended.
The social this afternoon in the vestry of the Second Christian church will undoubtedly be well attended. Supper will be served.

from duty on Wednesday, being at the Isles of Shoals with the Knights Templar delegation.
The locomotive at Henderson's Point is working night and day.
William Bennett, a blacksmith at the dry dock, has taken his discharge.
Thomas Hunter, a granite cutter of North Conway, has begun work in the stone shed.
W. Kitteridge of North Jay, Me., has accepted a position as blacksmith in the dry dock tool shop.
Frank Long, one of the helpers at the dry dock tool shop, has returned to work after a vacation of two weeks.
Frank Spinney, a prominent stone cutter of Portsmouth, has returned from Blidford, Me., and is working in the stone shed.
The number of granite cutters has been greatly increased this week, there being about forty men now employed in the stone cutting department.

Yonk Harbor is fast filling up with guests, and some familiar faces are already seen.
Harry Ellsworth of Ipswich has come to Rye Beach to pass the summer.
The Wentworth, New Castle, opened on Saturday, and with a large registry for the season. The Herald has noted many improvements made at his elegant resort since last summer.

The mountain hotels will be under the same management as last season, except at the Crawford, where W. A. Barron will take the active management. C. H. Merrill will also be here, as usual, but his health has been somewhat impaired by years of hard labor in the hotel world and he is going to take a well deserved rest from active work this summer, although he will be on hand as usual to greet his guests with the warm welcome and hearty hand clasp to which they always look forward.

AT FORT CONSTITUTION.
Lieut. Murray returned from Portsmouth last Monday.
Lieut. Black, ordnance department, U. S. A., was at the fort Tuesday, on official business.
Capt. Palmer, quartermasters' department, U. S. A., was at the fort Monday on official business.
A mooring for the launch Col. Hamilton was hauled from the city last Saturday. It will be anchored in the vicinity of the government wharf.

Sergt. Hay, manager of the Fort Constitution baseball team, would like to hear from all amateur teams in the vicinity of Portsmouth who wish to arrange games.
Although defeated in their first game by the Piscataquas, the Fort Constitution baseball team hope for better results in their future contests.

AT THE NAVY YARD.
The old chimneys, which were left in the old blacksmith shop and which will not be used by the steam engineering force, were torn down on Wednesday.
The collier Leonidas sailed at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon and was accompanied to the lower harbor by the tug M. A. Mathes, the yard tug being away on a down east trip.
Pay day today, and many dollars were handed out to the mechanics and laborers.
Several of the men were absent

LIFE SAVERS' BULLETIN.

Timely Advice and Information For
Seaside Residents.

The life savers' life boat every summer is a life boat that might be saved by a knowledge of how to use it. The United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps has issued a general summer bulletin, a advice to all persons who may be attracted to the coming summer in any way.

Do not go out in any pleasure boat of small or large dimensions without being assured that there are life saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision.

With a party, be sure you are all properly and satisfactorily seated before you leave the shore—particularly so with girls on board. Let no one attempt to exchange seats in mid-stream, or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to change seats, or to rock the boat for fun. This, by rollicking young people, has upturned many a boat and lost many lives every year. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is past. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing a stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his sides and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing, or treading water with his feet, may hold himself up several minutes, often when a single minute means his life, or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhead and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him help, may at least keep him afloat till help comes.

In rescuing drowning persons, seize them by the hair or the collar, back of the neck; do not let them throw their arms around your neck or arms. If unmanageable, do not strike them, drop under a moment until quiet, then tow them into the shore. If you are conscious, do not wait for a doctor or an ambulance, but begin at once, first get the tongue out and hold it by a handkerchief or towel to let the water run out; get a buoy, box or barrel under the stomach, or hold them over your knee, head down and jolt the water out, then turn them over side to side four or five times, then on the back, and with a pump movement keep their arms going from pit of stomach overhead to a straight out and back fourteen or sixteen times a minute until signs of returning life are shown. A hollow movement pressure on the stomach at the same time is a great aid if you have help. Of course you will at first loosen collar and all binding clothing. Let some one at once remove shoes and stockings, and at the same time rub the lower limbs with an upward movement from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand. Working one these lines our Volunteer life savers have been successful after two hours of incessant manipulation, but are generally successful inside of thirty minutes.

Spirits of ammonia held to the nostrils, or a feather tickling in the throat, often helps to quicken, but we rarely need anything more than the above mechanical means. Use no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored, then a moderate use of stimulants or hot tea and a warm blanket or bed is of the first importance.

ABOUT PEOPLE YOU MAY KNOW.
C. Dwight Hanscom, the real estate broker, went to Boston today to take part in the Joe Hooker parade. Mr. Hanscom was in Fighting Joe's division, and was wounded while under that general. He will march with the veterans and expects the time of his life, when he hobnobs once more with the old boys of his regiment.

Miss Frances Sullivan, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Roger G. Sullivan of Manchester, who has been entertain- ing a party of friends at her cottage at Short Sands, York Beach, returned home on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Howard Blackburn, who left Gloucester, June 7, in a day boat across the Atlantic to France, has put into Clark's Harbor, N. S. in an exhausted condition.

On Monday, while the captain was asleep, worn out with his rough encounter, the day was struck by a high sea and turned over on her side. His sleeping place was filled and his compass and lantern lost. Another sea caught the boat, but it was a close call for the captain.

He set to work at once to haul his boat out and then found his provisions and charts all ruined. The sail ragged till Tuesday, when he sighted Cape Sable and he then headed in for the shore and reached Clark's Harbor chilled and exhausted.

The day was not damaged and no gear lost. He is getting her in shape and will start east again as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

Representative Elisha T. Andrews of Somersworth, who has many friends in this city and is a frequent visitor here, was married on Wednesday to Miss Emma Jarde of Dover. The couple received many valuable presents. After a bridal tour they will reside in Somersworth.

Dr. John L. M. Willis of Eliot was nominated by Gov. Hill of Maine, on Wednesday, for a position on the state board of registration of medicine and surgery.

George W. Pollard's promotion to be manager of the Portsmouth Brewing Company's plant on Bow street has proved very beneficial to the corporation. Mr. Pollard's long connection with the establishment in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper has been turned to good account by him in his new position, as the large increase output of the plant, since his promotion, has shown.

John Mates' reappearance on the streets after his long restriction at home on account of the broken leg sustained in that baseball game at the Flying was hailed with pleasure by his legion of friends. When Jack was connected with the old P. A. C. team he was one of the most popular players in the city and this popularity has clung to him ever since.

George H. Keyes, the popular vice president and manager of the Massachusetts Contracting Company, is now the possessor of a piece of horse flesh which would easily develop into another Lou Dillon with the proper handling. The racer has not been tried out in public yet, but the few of Mr. Keyes' favored friends who have seen him step it out declare that he is the find of the season and ought to follow the grand circuit.

Mrs. Sadie Dickey Simpson was one of the assisting talent at a recital given in Amesbury on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Simpson was warmly welcomed by the audience and was obliged to respond to encores, on her first number rendering very sweetly "Sing Me to Sleep and Let Me Rest." She has a pleasing voice and it was with pleasure that the audience listened to her numbers—Newburyport Daily News.

Judge Henry A. Shute of Exeter contributed the feature of Leslie's Monthly for July, in "A Few Real Boys." It is a record which is just what its name implies and is the first of a series of reminiscent stories of boys which the Judge is writing. It is about the best thing of its kind since Adeline's "Bad Boy."

Mrs. Bicknell of Cambridge, Mass., wife of Rev. George W. Bicknell, formerly pastor of the Universalist church in this city, was one of the committee of arrangements at the annual lawn party of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, which was held in Cambridge last Tuesday evening.

4TH OF JULY BONFIRES.
The boys are arranging for their annual bonfires on the night before the Fourth. Of course, the blaze on Market square will be included.
Straw hats have been conspicuous of late by their total absence.

HELD AT KITTERY.

Stockholders' Meeting of Philadelphia and New England Coal Co.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and New England Coal company was held at Kittery on Wednesday. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: C. W. Piper, Manchester; F. L. Burrum, Waltham, Mass.; C. W. Pinkham, Lowell, Mass.; J. E. A. Guertin, Nashua, C. C. Rathbone, Gardner, Mass.; J. W. Ashbey, superintendent of the Atlantic mills of Lawrence, and G. W. Stockwell, Haverhill, Mass.

Following the election of directors a meeting of the newly elected board was held, and the following officers elected: President, G. W. Stockwell; vice president, J. B. A. Guertin; treasurer, C. W. Pinkham. Horace Mitchell of Kittery was elected clerk of the corporation.

It was voted to issue 5 per cent gold sinking fund bonds to run twenty years, not to exceed \$50,000. This money will be used for the erection of elevators and coal pockets at tide-water.

SHUT DOWN ON EARLY NOISES.
Whatever may be said about the character of the celebration of the Fourth of July as it pertains to these parts, and whatever differences of opinion there may be regarding this question, we believe there is one point in the matter that cannot be pressed too strongly, and that is that the celebration should be confined to the day itself.

This suggestion is made from the fact that even at this early day, two weeks in advance of the celebration there are fireworks and torpedoes in the hands of the boys and they are being used. Of course they would be for it is the boyish nature to buy early, and once bought there is not self restraint enough to hold the exuberance of the young people in check. The children are not so much to blame as are the dealers who peddle out the stuff at this early date and the authorities that allow this.

It is plain to see the arguments against this early explosive spirit. When the Fourth is imminent the owners of horses take every precaution against damage from the noise that excites their animals, but at this early day these precautions are not in mind and the sudden crack of a pistol or a torpedo is liable to start some nervous animal in doing a great deal of damage. For this reason alone there should be an interdiction upon the early noise making pertinent to the season, and there are other good reasons, enough of them to warrant some action on the part of the authorities.

There is law enough to prevent the sale and explosion of any kind of fireworks at this early period. It should be taken advantage of, and it seems to us the best course to pursue would be to notify the sellers of this character of merchandise that the trade in this line does not commence until a seasonable hour in connection with the holiday itself—Newburyport News.

KINGMOND TO RACE.
Kingmond, 209, the king of the New York Speedway last fall, has been matched by his owner, Claus Bohling, against Edgewood, 211, the fast trotter owned by Arthur Lape. Both gentlemen are members of the New York Driving club. The race will be best two in three heats for \$500 a side. It will come off on the Empire City track on July 4 in conjunction with the Major Delmar-Lord Derby race.

When in Exeter
TRY A
DINNER
AT THE
SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.
N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N.

Blank Cartridges, Revolvers & Ammunition, FOR JULY 4.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS

Cannot be surpassed for beauty and comfort in the home. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades of red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and packed in straw and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

FISKE BRICK CO., - - DOVER POINT, N. H.

JAP - A - LAC

The New Wood Finisher.

Rider & Cotton,

65 Market St.

NO MATTER

WHAT THE WEATHER IS NOW, YOU WILL SOON WANT A LIGHT SUIT.

It will be to your advantage to order Hot Weather Garments at once and I can make it to your advantage to order them of me.

T. L. HERSEY,

65 CONGRESS ST.

Black Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either. And you can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling.

At all drug stores.
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GETS FIRST BLOOD.

Harvard Beats Yale in Freshman Four Oar Race.

Gales Ferry, Conn., June 24.—The preliminary boat race between the Harvard and Yale freshman fours to day was won by the former. It was an exciting contest and both crews struggled hard for victory. Harvard crossed the line half a length ahead.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

A well known writer asked if kissing had gone out of fashion during the summer months. He got in reply a bundle of letters—gay—angry—pleading—sad—poetic, and so on, but one fair creature sent a photograph with the statement that she was from Georgia, and if he would call around she would show him that it was still a live issue in the good old summer time.

When the courts decided that a woman has a right to search her husband's pockets, they didn't decide anything that wasn't already decided.

A man doesn't love a woman to distraction if he doesn't write letters to her that will make him blush after he is dead.

Philadelphia is mighty proud of a woman carpenter. She is believed to be the only woman in America who can drive a nail.

A West Virginia young man has been jailed for kissing his sweetheart on the public highway. Of course it would have been better to have kissed her on the mouth, but his pluck is to be admired anyhow.

A lone widow expresses her renewed matrimonial desires as follows:

"Dere Professor Editor, I would like fer you to put in yer paper a notice for a husband fer me. I am 38 years old, have clothes and there will be no dentist bills fer my teeth all ok. I kin cook a stake, wash deesies an' grace the parlor fine. Also play on the accordeon an' have had two husbands. They air dead but there graves air green an' tended to all on account of me. Any lovin' man of wait over 120 answer please. No dudes."

The following advertisement appeared in a Paris paper recently: "Young woman, very good looking, having had a leg amputated through an accident, wishes to marry an honorable gentleman of good presence and with a good position, who bar met with the same misfortune. Address V. B. A. Poste Restante, Station 68. A serious proposal."

John Loud and Lulu Sassback are to get married down in Little Rock. There'll be dishpans flying in that kitchen, all right.

The Hartford Times tells of a Connecticut swain whose best girl fell out of the vehicle in which he was giving her a pleasure ride and who did not discover her absence until he drove into her father's lane. All that lobster appears to be fit for is to drive a street sprinkler.

Now if Farmer Dunn would just prophesy another hot wave, like the one that didn't show up on Wednesday, we might have a chance to go skating on four feet of ice.

From the Billvillio Daily Bludgeon (published in Serbia):

Colonel Zollratzbebeeezanovitchrag was late to breakfast yesterday morning, having spent a couple of hours killing a king.

Our new king is expected to arrive on time. We learn that he has already invested in an imperial cemetery lot and a couple of vaults.

There was quite a disturbance in the palace grounds yesterday, and it was thought that a number of gentlemen had called to assassinate the new king. It turned out to be only the minister of war, throwing the imperial saucepan at the head cook.

Let's see, didn't we read a learned essay on the weather a few weeks ago in which it was explained that when May was dry the whole summer was dry, too?

Says Frank Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution:

"What'll we care For storm or tide When the world turns round To the rosy side." And a cynic on the Minneapolis Times chips in with: "We wouldn't care A tarnal darn, If we knew for sure That she'd ever turn."

A woman's smile may have in it more sublimity than a sunset, more

pathos than tears, more warmth than the sunshine, more love than a Laura Jean Libbey novel and more devilry than Satan could devise in two months

A SIDESPLITTING FEATURE.

One of the sidesplitting features of Walter L. Main's enormous shows this year is the bucking baby elephant Lou. This little elephant was born in captivity and comes by its instinct to buck naturally; that is, it is untamable. This trait was discovered by the keeper one day when, in all innocence, he climbed upon the baby's back to ride her from the ring into the training quarters. He was, to his great astonishment, thrown several feet. He has endeavored to ride her several times since, but in every case has been promptly thrown. Even a baby elephant has great muscles on its back, and it is almost impossible for a man to keep his seat if the elephant is bent on dislodging him; in fact, a reward is offered daily to any one who will remain on the elephant's back two minutes. This bucking elephant, together with the little clown elephant, furnish novel amusement enough. Walter L. Main's triple rings, elevated stage and monster menagerie is this year combined with the great military spectacle, Savage South Africa from Earl's court, London. It has been greeted with acclaim from ocean to ocean, creating a perfect furor wherever seen; and it is coming to this city in all its vane entirety. No such procession was ever seen as that which marks the great free street parade given by Main's pageantry. It is more than a mile in length, and really a congregation of all the wonders of the world. Long lines of elephants and hundreds of Zulus and Matabeles march in the parade; dens upon dens of cages are open; eight brass bands fill the air with martial music; and altogether it constitutes a spectacle of more than oriental magnificence. Savage South Africa is a military drama, in which is reenacted the great war in the Transvaal. Boers and British employed in this spectacle all saw service in South Africa. The fiercest of the battles are reproduced, as is also the civil life of the Boers and natives. Splendid horsemanship marks the progress of the drama, for the Boers are the finest horsemen in the world. The spectacle is given with such spirit as to make the red corpuscles of one's blood run riot through his veins. The Main show will be here on July 7.

People are finding golf a valuable adjunct to the ordinary round of country sports and amusements, and a private golf course in the park is now an almost indispensable adjunct to country houses where they entertain. No less indispensable is the golf professional who looks after the greens. In power, glory and wealth he is becoming a serious rival to the gamekeeper.

Golf is one of the greatest sports for giving health and recreation to persons of all ages that is known to the athletic world. There are many requiring greater activity and more strenuous energy, but none where muscles in all parts of the body and the eye and brain are given such splendid training and exercise. Baseball and football are out of the question for any but youthful physiques in fine condition. Tennis is a most delightful game, but it calls for such muscular activity that only young people can play it well and satisfactorily. It is no kind of a game for an elderly person. Golf, however, can be played by persons of all ages from eight to eighty. Young people obtain splendid physical development out of it, and older people get just the exercise which tones up their systems and makes them feel young again. Many cases might be cited where persons have taken up golf with a view to improving their health. It has worked wonders in all cases. Medicine has no place with golf in the list of preventatives of disease. Many persons have almost been given up by the doctors as a "hopeless case," and yet found an absolute cure in golf. Some who have started in with the game as a health-measure have become very expert golfers, champions even. This is especially true of some women players.

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SOUTH ELIOT.

Miss Sarah J. Farmer is expected to arrive here the last of July.

Miss Grace Chaney, assistant teacher of the Kittery High school, but who makes her home here with her sister, Mrs. Charles Drake, is attending her class reunion at Waterville and the commencement exercises. She will spend the summer vacation with her mother in Wilton, Me.

Mrs. Fred Pickering of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting her parents, J. W. Remick and wife.

Mrs. Joseph Wharren of Roberts, Mass., is at her summer home on Bolt hill.

Mrs. Annie Browne and daughter Wynema of Portsmouth, were the guests of Miss Berenice D. Dickson Tuesday.

Mr. Eldredge, who has resided here several years, has bought the Holt D. Canney place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks of Lexington, Ky., arrived Saturday on a visit to his parents, James Brooks and wife.

Mrs. Edwin Rogers, a native of this town but whose home is in Brookline, Mass., has returned from passing the winter in California, where she was much benefitted in health.

BOON FOR PENCIL USERS.

The American Lead Pencil company has marketed a "perpetual pencil," which promises to do away with all inconveniences hitherto attaching to the use of these articles. It is a pencil which permits the user to obtain a sharp point by simply pressing a cap. It is filled like a repeating rifle with sharp conical bits of lead, there being twenty of these in each pencil. Soiled fingers and loss of temper among lead pencil users would appear to be things of the past.

SOME TIME, MY HONEY.

De rainy day Will rain away Some time, my honey! De flowers 'ell say, "Hit's fine today!" Some time, my honey! Den what de use ter set en sigh En shiver at de rainy sky? De word'll smile, en heaven come nigh, Some time, my honey! —Atlanta Constitution.

WITH THE CADDIES.

The first game between the Portsmouth Country club team and the Exeter team will be played on Saturday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. There will be six men to a team and the make up of the local team will be: Bennett, Washburn, McDonough, Wood, Benedict and Armstrong.

New Golf Ball.

The latest thing in a golf ball is the pneumatic ball, manufactured in Akron, Ohio. It is an experiment as yet and there are very few on the market.

The professional tournament will be started tomorrow, and there are many well known amateurs entered.

Wet Weather Bothers.

The links of the York Country club are being prepared for the season, but this wet weather is much against this course, for some parts of it are under water. The putting greens are not of the best and it will take some care to get them fast.

Private Courses.

People are finding golf a valuable adjunct to the ordinary round of country sports and amusements, and a private golf course in the park is now an almost indispensable adjunct to country houses where they entertain. No less indispensable is the golf professional who looks after the greens. In power, glory and wealth he is becoming a serious rival to the gamekeeper.

Great For Health.

Golf is one of the greatest sports for giving health and recreation to persons of all ages that is known to the athletic world. There are many requiring greater activity and more strenuous energy, but none where muscles in all parts of the body and the eye and brain are given such splendid training and exercise. Baseball and football are out of the question for any but youthful physiques in fine condition. Tennis is a most delightful game, but it calls for such muscular activity that only young people can play it well and satisfactorily. It is no kind of a game for an elderly person. Golf, however, can be played by persons of all ages from eight to eighty. Young people obtain splendid physical development out of it, and older people get just the exercise which tones up their systems and makes them feel young again. Many cases might be cited where persons have taken up golf with a view to improving their health. It has worked wonders in all cases. Medicine has no place with golf in the list of preventatives of disease. Many persons have almost been given up by the doctors as a "hopeless case," and yet found an absolute cure in golf. Some who have started in with the game as a health-measure have become very expert golfers, champions even. This is especially true of some women players.

ROMAN HOT BATHS.

They May Have Caused the Downfall of the Imperial City.

When Rome was in her glory and men were strong and women beautiful, they set first importance upon the bath. There were 800 public baths in Imperial Rome.

Before taking a bath the Roman took a little exercise. In the later history of Rome the room in which he undressed was heated, and after undressing he was anointed with oil. Then came the scratching and rubbing of the skin with the strigil. Following this perspiration was promoted by heated air or a hot bath. The bath was completed with a cold douche or cold plunge. Finally the body was anointed again.

It is believed by many writers that the introduction of the hot bath in the place of the cold bath among the Romans was the principal cause of their downfall. The luxury of the hot bath was weakening and destroyed that personal valor and hardihood for which the Romans were notorious in their earlier history.

Little by little the enervating influence of the hot bath gradually sapped away the vitality of the Roman soldier until the more hardy men of the north found them very easy foes to conquer.—Medical Talk.

A Lightning Change Artist.

The rapidity with which chameleons change their color is marvelous. You gather one from an outdoor shrub and it immediately becomes dark, almost black, hissing and with its mouth wide open, threatening to bite. Meanwhile it is never still, but continues to crawl upward whenever possible up you, up your sleeve, always upward. By degrees the angry black changes into whatever color is nearest. If one's dress is of a brownish color so is the chameleon's.

Greedy.

"Don't you think that people pay too much attention to money nowadays?" "No, I don't," answered Senator Sorghum. "Time was when a five dollar bill looked as big as a farm to a member of the legislature. Now he won't pay any attention to it whatever."—Washington Star.

THE SELFISH WOMAN

And the Unselfish One

THERE is a type of woman who goes through life with the best and giving the worst," remarked the old bachelor. "My friend Jones is a case of that kind. He has no heart for his family, and she was one of those who washes Linens who say 'and on and on' while a new dress is on her heart for her benefit and tips at things generally."

"Such stony expression," commented the society woman, with a sniff of her eyebrows.

"Well, I don't care," he returned. "When I got to talking about that type of woman my vocabulary becomes brutal. She was pretty and dainty and all ways cool and serene. She had all the virtues because she was too neutral to have any faults. She would have married Jones or Tom or Dick or Harry or any of the eligible men who crowded around her. It didn't make any difference to her, but Jones happened to propose first, and he was a good catch. Her parents told her, so she married him. Love? She didn't know the faintest meaning of it. Oh, wait, yes, she did; she knew the love of her own self. To be pretty, to be admired, to dress well, to get a good husband, to occupy a high place in this world, to be loved, to be petted, to be taken care of—these were parts of her creed. The mere fact of her marrying Jones and allowing him to provide for her until the end of her days, she considered, entitled her to absolute worship. In her own house she reigned absolute. Even her friends wait on her hand and foot. Of sympathy, generosity, she has none, but when but the least thing happens to her, ah, how she cries out! Every one must sympathize. And Jones, poor man, realizes at last what he has married. He might perhaps have been a great man if he had had a little sympathy and consideration. As it is, he is merely a hard plodder."

"Yes," said the society woman slowly, "but there is the other side to consider. For my part, my experience in the world has taught me rather to sympathize. And Jones, poor man, realizes at last what he has married. He might perhaps have been a great man if he had had a little sympathy and consideration. As it is, he is merely a hard plodder."



WAITED ON HAND AND FOOT.

plaud the selfish woman. In fact, I will say even more. I will say that I think the harm done by the selfish woman, great as it is, is not so great as that done by the unselfish one."

The bachelor only gasped, and his friend went on.

"One of my friends is a thoroughly unselfish woman. Her idea of dividing an orange is to give the orange and keep the peel for herself. Well, in the house where she lives are five of the most selfish people in this town—her husband and her four children. And they are selfish simply and solely for the reason that she always thinks of them before herself, so that they have grown to have an exaggerated idea of their own importance. If her husband has a toothache she may be dying if herself, but she will get up and walk around with him. She forgives him everything because she understands him so well and sympathizes with his weaknesses. Result, he feels he can do about as he pleases, and he does. If some day that little woman were to assert herself I believe the family would drop dead. If they didn't do that they would certainly consider themselves the most injured people in the world. Now isn't she doing an enormous amount of harm? The greatest deeds in this world have been done by men for utterly selfish women."

"The generous woman, on the other hand, has hardly ever provoked a great deed. The more she has given the less she has received from the bumbling of the world to this day."

"Why not, then, make a rule for women," put in the bachelor, "be unselfish to your own sex and be selfish to the men?"

"Because that wouldn't be always fair. There are some men who are so big and strong in their natures that they never could be selfish under any circumstances. They are the ones who make allowances for a woman's weaknesses, who give continually, almost mechanically, because they are the stronger, and it is the part of the stronger to give without counting the cost and never to take. They are the ones who make us realize the real meaning of the word 'man.' For their sake no woman should be entirely selfish."

MAUD ROBINSON.

WOMAN LASSO EXPERT.

She Burls a Lariat With the Skill of a Cowboy.

"You think," said the man on the ranch, "that a cow puncher is a drunkard and a lasso a fool? Well, not so. It is this way. The woods at a time he may be alone on the treeless plains with his horse and not see a soul to help him."

"Is he lonely?"

"No," replied Frank Chamberlin. "He wants to be interested in very little things. Maybe an antelope crosses the plain. He watches it an hour till it goes out of sight. Perhaps some Indians pass by on their way from one reservation to another, and that, too, interests him. He looks after his sheep, outdoors and maybe goes into town once a year. If he happens to get hilarious and raise things this once



SPINNING THE LARIAT.

a year, then all the world says cowboys are drunken desperadoes. The fact is there is no more temperate man living than the cow puncher. Now, for myself, I never drink, smoke, chew or gamble. Once I smoked two years, but didn't care for it, so gave it up. There's my wife Myrtle, who was with me on the plains. She is a tottler too. Neither of us ever touches anything intoxicating, though we're both show people."

Mrs. Chamberlin is one of the few women in America who can spin a lariat and lasso a steer as well as any man cow puncher can do. She can perform with the best of the cattle men their tricks with rope and noose.

Some of her feats seem like sleight of hand. She begins with the merest loop in a rope, spins it round and round in a gradually widening circle, jumping into the circle and out of it again, meanwhile keeping up the motion steadily. She can gradually raise that whirling rope without marring for an instant the perfect circumference, throw it over her shoulders and leap out from under it again, it spinning, spinning all the while in a way to make you dizzy. One trick is to whirl the rope by a wrist motion; also a forearm movement, leaving the hand quite free. All this looks easy as smiling when Myrtle Chamberlin does it, but if you think it is easy try it. It is impossible for an animal or a human being to escape the lasso in the hands of an expert.

The picture shows Myrtle whirling a rope around her husband, Frank. She was a Michigan girl who went west to live on a Montana ranch. She and her husband became inseparable comrades and chums outdoors as well as in. He coached her in rough riding, cow punching and lariat throwing till he confessed she was as good at rope tricks as he himself was, and he was for awhile one of Buffalo Bill's riders. The pair after a time began to give exhibitions because that paid better than taking care of cattle for other owners. But after awhile—

"Then what are you going to do?"

"We are going directly back to Montana and get a ranch of our own and run it. We like that life best. Where you have your own ranch you can double your money in five years."

Myrtle is a noble specimen of physical womanhood, with arms like marble pillars. She is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height and weighs 220 pounds, yet is active as a cat. She is a woman athlete. She told me she always rides astride at her home in Montana.

"It wouldn't be safe any other way, with the steep places you have to go up and down. At home on the ranch I never wear anything but a short skirt or out and trousers, never a long dress. I have one suit with leather breeches just like that the cow punchers wear. I like that the best of all. Oh, trousers are altogether the best dress."

"Physical culture? I never open a Sunday paper that I don't see columns of stuff about it. I don't believe in 'physical culture.' I can do every one of these things these women can and I never had any training in my life. Work, that's what they want, something useful, that will exercise the whole body all over at once. If they would get out and do a good washing—that's the kind of exercise. But these ladies—they make this sort of motion, and this and this—moving her arms."

"What good? After exercising they squeeze themselves up into a corset like a vise, and fifteen minutes of corset will upset and destroy two hours' physical culture."

In her public performances this nobly developed young woman wears knickerbockers and no skirt at all. On the plains, riding alone, she always carries a knife and "gun," as the cowboys call a pistol. The gun is carried partly because some accident may make it necessary to shoot a steer or even the horse one is riding.

SUSAN PEPPER.

PORTSMOUTH Electric Railway.

Time Table In Effect Daily, Commencing June 21, 1903.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square 1:15 p.m. Beach, Little Bear's Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Exeter and Newburyport at 7:05 a.m., 8:05, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays only 10:05 p.m. and 11:00 additional. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a.m. and 6:30 a.m. For Little Bear's Head only at 10:05 p.m. and Sundays only at 6:35 a.m. The 10:05 a.m. 11:35 10:05 p.m. 1:05, 4:05, 6:05, 9:05 cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a.m., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 10:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m. Saturdays and Wednesdays only 11:05 p.m. and Sundays and Thursdays only at 12:05 a.m. additional.

Leave Hampton Beach 20 minutes earlier than above times.

Leave Cable Road 7:30 a.m. and 7:25 a.m. Leave Little Bear's Head 10:55 p.m. and Sundays only at 7:40 a.m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a.m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m., 10:35, 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a.m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m., 10:35, 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS.
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS.
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1903

From Portsmouth—*Ferry leaves P. K. & Y. Landing Portsmouth, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 a.m., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55 p.m. Arrive at St. Asaph, Kittery Park, York Beach, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.

To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Asaph, Kittery Park, York Beach, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a.m., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 p.m.

*Ferry plies between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.

**Cancelled Sunday.
Mail and express trips—week days. Car heated.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacres, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a.m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p.m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p.m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacres 8:10 a.m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples Store, Eliot.
*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacres 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a.m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 6:50, 7:45 p.m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a.m., 12:15, 12:35 p.m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a.m., 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p.m. Sundays 10:07 a.m., 12:05, 12:45 p.m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.
GEORGE F. F. WILDE.
Captain, U. S. N. Capt. the Yard.
Approved: J. J. READ.
Admiral U. S. N. Commandant.

BOSTON & MAINE R. EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement.
(In effect June 22, 1903.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth.

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

Established Sept. 23, 1824.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903.

Some democratic papers and a few rabid democratic speakers have of late made some unwarrantable attacks upon President Roosevelt. The criticisms of these editors and speakers have been so ridiculous that they hardly require an answer, in fact they seem to us to be more likely to injure those who made them than the man at whom they were aimed. In the interest of clean journalism, however, The Herald wishes to register a protest. The day for cheap politics of this sort passed many years ago and malevolence long ago ceased to be looked upon even with tolerance by the people of the United States. To criticize the acts of a man in public life is the privilege of every paper and every citizen. Sharp criticism is often necessary, too, and sarcasm is a weapon which anyone has a right to use. But the editor who dips his pen in venom more often poisons himself than anyone else. When he does it he simply admits the weakness of his own cause and makes himself a blackguard.

A GRATIFYING REMARK.

Apparently Assistant Secretary Darling found much to interest him at the Portsmouth navy yard. The length of time which he consumed in his inspection of the yard shows that he found more evidences of a genuine naval station here than at any place he has visited thus far.

Mr. Darling could not refrain from remarking that the government had at Portsmouth a site such as cannot be found anywhere else either on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. There is plenty of room for the expansion of the yard to meet the future requirements of the navy and this, Mr. Darling said, was not true of any other yard in the country. Not one of the naval stations owned by the United States, aside from Portsmouth, has a land area sufficient to permit it to grow with the navy and all of them must soon fail to meet the requirements on this account.

The Herald has several times called attention to this very fact and it is gratifying to hear it commented upon by the assistant secretary of the navy.

"OUR" OCEAN CABLE.

The laying of the first American ocean cable will probably be completed this week, and the company laying and owning it will almost certainly make good its promise of less than a year ago, that a message sent from Manila through a cable touching only American landing places and wholly under American control, to President Roosevelt, should be delivered in Washington not later than July 4, 1903. The cable ship Colombia arrived at Midway Island last Saturday, having laid the section of cable between that island and Guam, and on the same day the steamer Anglia, which had been awaiting the arrival of the Colombia at Midway Island, started to lay the last section, the one between that is-

land and Honolulu. As this last link is but 1100 miles long, it is probable that before next Saturday the United States will be in direct telegraphic communication with its Philippine possessions, and the cables at Guam will feel that they are not quite so far out of the world as they have been. The completion of this enterprise will add greatly to the strength of this country in Asiatic waters.

BUILDING TIE-UP STILL ON.

It is said there is one union in the New York building trades whose members have not gone out on strike since the union was formed twenty years ago—that of the bricklayers. There are about 8,000 members in the nine affiliated unions of Manhattan and the Bronx, and at the time the union was organized their pay was thirty-five cents an hour and the day's work ten hours, making the pay \$3.50 a day. Since then the wage has been raised, five or ten cents an hour at a time until now it is sixty-five cents an hour, \$5.20 for an eight-hour day. Recently a demand was made for another five-cent raise, but the employers refused to grant it, saying they were unable to do so; that the union bricklayers of New York are already the highest paid mechanics in the world, and that there must be a limit somewhere. The unions held a mass meeting to decide whether a general strike should be ordered to enforce the demand for an advance, but it was decided to allow work to continue for awhile, and in the meantime to argue with the employers. The 'Mason Builders' association is a member of the new Building Trades Employers' association, and it is said will not yield the point, whatever may come of it.

But the tie-up in the building business of the city is still on, although all the unions enrolled as the Board of Building Trades Mechanics are desirous of returning to work, the emergency committee of the employers' association refusing to allow operations to be resumed until at least three-quarters of the unions have signed an acceptance of the plan of arbitration proposed by the employers, and an agreement that there shall be no more sympathetic strikes. The employers' emergency committee and a committee appointed by the Board of Building Trades Mechanics had a public meeting for the discussion of the matter a few evenings ago, but no progress was made toward a settlement, the employers' committee insisting that the unions must accept the arbitration plan before work would be resumed, and the mechanics' representatives insisting that work should first be resumed under the conditions that prevailed before the shut down, and the arbitration plan considered afterward. The contest apparently has settled into one of endurance, and the end is not in sight; and one side or the other must yield to several important points before it will be. Neither side shows any signs of yielding yet.

SUGGESTIONS TO "F. A. P."

Editor of The Herald:
Sir:—I suggest that F. A. P. procure some mullage like the kind the government puts on the backs of postage stamps, and cover with it the place where he sat down on the fly paper. If he sticks it will be a nice one.

T. R. D.

Editor of The Herald:
Sir:—Since F. A. P., who got into the sticky flypaper, can't sit down without sticking, he might change his pants.

Yours very sincerely, A. L. E.

One may be pardoned for the suspicion that "F. A. P." is trying to work up sympathy for nothing, for it is hard to understand why flypaper should be lying around where anybody could sit on it at a time when there are no flies to capture. If it is really as bad as he makes it appear, he can obtain temporary relief by lying down with his nose pointing toward the center of the earth.—Hildeford Journal

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

THE IDLE OBSERVER.

I read that those in authority are not of my opinion that the money necessary to pay the salary of an additional man to keep the streets clean during the summer months would be a good investment. It is not to be expected that one man can do the work necessary to make the streets even presentable, especially when he must sweep all the crossings in the city. Under the present system, we are simply making an attempt to clean our streets, with rather unsatisfactory results. I have seen the same waste matter lying about Market square for five consecutive days, which would indicate that the doubling of the street cleaning force, by the addition of another man, would be a good move.

No one expects that the streets can be kept immaculate, but I see no reason why they cannot look well. Even as matters now stand, if people would refrain from casting bits of paper and banana and orange peelings onto the sidewalks and into the gutters the improvement would soon be marked. There is a law against this sort of thing, too, and in my opinion it should be strictly enforced.

People passing up and down the river during the past two or three weeks have noticed a number of horses pastured on Peirce's Island. The animals have been there day and night, it is said, with absolutely no shelter and during the recent rains they must have been very uncomfortable. The grass on the island is of a very fine quality, I am told, and the pasture is of the best, but it hardly seems like a square deal to leave the horses there all the time, exposed to every sort of weather the weather man may see fit to give us. Unlimited opportunities for grazing must have offered few attractions last Sunday.

The hoboes have been very active this spring in and about the old machine shop. Not only have the windows been broken, but about everything that could be moved by hand has been taken from the yard. It would hardly be surprising if the knights of the road should begin to remove the building itself, a brick at a time, before long.

I have recently had the pleasure of examining a curious old volume published in Philadelphia in 1847. It is called "A Meteorological Account of the Weather in Philadelphia from January 1, 1790, to January 1, 1847, including Fifty-seven Years." Its author is Charles Peirce and in his preface Mr. Peirce says that at the time he commenced his record he was living in Portsmouth, where he resided until 1813. The copy which has come to my notice was presented to "C. W. Brewster, Esq." by his friend, the author.

The book, some extracts from which have already appeared in The Herald, is really very interesting. For instance, I find that June, 1803, was a cold, wet month and that "it was bad for both grain and harvest." (Easterly winds prevailed, too, which would make it appear that we are simply getting a repetition of a previous performance this year.

I have received the following letter from a correspondent whose temper has evidently been somewhat affected by the weather:

"Dear Idle Observer:—It is all right for you to find poetry in a rain storm. Perhaps I could if I were able to do my work seated at a desk in a comfortable office. It is very fine to talk about fighting your way in the teeth of the gale, but I'll bet big money you never go down town on a rainy day, unless an electric car takes you. My work takes me out doors and I have to do it every day in the week, whether it rains or not, and I find that it is a good deal pleasanter when the sun shines. I don't relish being drenched to the skin while I am earning my daily bread."

I am very sorry for my correspondent, but I really don't see how I can help him any.

LITERARY NOTES.

Simion Ford, who is regarded as the legitimate successor of Mark Twain as an after dinner funmaker, has written his first book, which will be called "A Few Remarks," and Doubleday, Page and Company will publish it. A surprising thing about Mr. Ford is that he is neither a legal, financial, political nor a literary light. He is one of New York's successful hotel keepers, but his fame as a speech maker has already earned him an offer of \$1,500 a week from an enterprising theatrical manager. Mr. Ford declined the offer, and he will publish "A Few Remarks" instead.

The summer number of Leslie's Weekly is replete with interesting articles, illustrated, descriptive of the world's happenings and discoveries. Timely illustrations will graphically portray the havoc wrought by the Kansas floods, the northern forest fires, and the southern tornadoes and cloud bursts.

One article features the growth of a movement aided by Bishops Charles H. Fowler and Henry C. Potter, Rev. Robber Collyer, Rev. Russell H. Connel, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Admiral Dewey, Senators Chauncey M. Depew and Marcus A. Hanna, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charles Traux, and other prominent American men and women. The undertaking is known as the Oppenheimer treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction, which has already proven successful in many instances.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, one of the founders of the Epworth League, declined an invitation to continue as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Yonkers, N. Y., to accept an appointment as director of charities in the principal institute in New York City. Practical temperance ideas prevail with those who have given financial and moral support to a movement that works along the line of helping a needy and unfortunate class to help themselves. Many homeless, penniless patients are restored to normal conditions and a state of usefulness again after the use of the treatment.

The published interview with the discoverer reveals much valuable information.

Speaking of "A Spectre of Power" by Charles Egbert Craddock (Mary N. Murfree), the Boston Transcript says: "Not since 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains' has she written so strong a novel. It is refreshing to come across a story which may in a way be termed an historical novel, yet which need not resort to ultra melodramatic and even impossible situations to support its claim to such classification. While none of our famous forefathers are introduced the story loses none of its impressiveness thereby. It remains historical, and better, it remains a very interesting and plausible tale of adventure, love and intrigue."

"The Mannerings," the latest of Miss Alice Brown's works of fiction is described by The Dial as "a true novel and one far above the average." The Interior feels justified in saying that, "as a sustained piece of splendidly interpretative work, Miss Brown's book outranks, by a considerable degree, the much discussed 'Lady Rose's Daughter.'"

"Hero Stories From American History," is one of the best works of the kind that has ever come to The Herald desk. It is intended as a supplementary reader for elementary schools, but it is well worth the time which it will take anybody to read it. The authors are Albert F. Blaisdell, already well known by his contributions to school literature, and Francis K. Ball, an instructor in Phillips-Exeter academy. The publishers are Ginn and Company and the book is a valuable addition to the long list of text books published by this famous house.

"Sacrilege Farm," by Mabel Hart is a powerful and fascinating story and is a worthy successor to the other numbers of D. Appleton and Company's Town and Country Library.

There is much that is sad in the story and the pathos is sometimes terrible, but the writer has a delicate touch. Three hundred and eighteen good stories had already been published in the Town and Country Library, but among them all there is not a better one than this, which is No. 319. It may truthfully be said that there are few as good.

Ginn and Company of Boston have just published a collection of William Ellery Channing's addresses, under the title of "Discourses on War," for the International union. It is a book which every admirer of Channing will want to possess and which every man should read, whether he agrees with Channing or not. It is an important contribution to argumentative literature and is sure of a wide circulation among students. The introduction by Edwin D. Mead will commend itself to every reader.

HOUSE BEING TORN DOWN.

Willis F. Kiernan has bought the house at the corner of Islington and Tanner streets of True W. Priest and is tearing it down preparatory to removing H. Mr. Priest will erect a new house on the lot.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

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ISLES OF SHOALS STEAMER.

SEASON OF 1903.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing June 23, 1903.

PORTSMOUTH

.....AND.....

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HOTELS APPLIEDORE AND OCEANIC.

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Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

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Pres., M. C. Bold;

Sec., Frank Ham.

Meets in Longshoremen's hall, last Tuesday of each month.

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PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They Are Portsmouth People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences of the rounds of the press are published as facts. People become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of some of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen, living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says:—"I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

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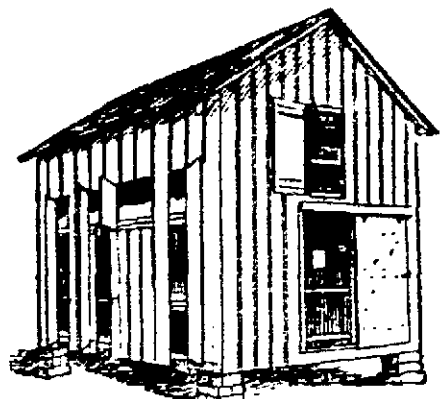
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

FARM GARDEN

DRYING SWEET CORN.

A House For the Purpose—How to Handle the Corn.

I have for several years been raising sweet corn under contract, and the accompanying illustration will convey some idea of my drying house, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent. It is also my granary, the upper floor containing grain bins on one side. The lower floor and south side of the upper floor are arranged for sweet corn. The most essential part of drying sweet corn is to have a free circulation of air. There-



A CORN DRYING HOUSE.

fore I cut doors through as shown. These doors are on both sides and on the back. They are hung on hinges and can be opened and shut when needed. The sweet corn should be spread in layers; therefore we use racks made of 1 by 3 inch slats placed twenty inches to two feet apart, one above the other. If the corn is green and milky when husked it should be put on the racks very thin, not more than two or three ears in depth, and turned frequently, but if it is more matured and the kernels are glazed it may be put on thicker. I can dry 500 or 600 bushels in this building.

The Millets For Forage.

Millets have an important place in the forage rotation because they grow rapidly, mature early and may be seeded at any time from May until August. Three species of the Japanese millets—namely, broom corn, barnyard and Italian, originally imported by the Massachusetts Agricultural college, have been tested and found very desirable at the New Jersey experiment station. Of these varieties the barnyard has proved the most profitable, the yield ranging from eight to eleven tons per acre. This crop will be ready for feeding from forty to fifty days after seeding.

Pearl millet has also been tested. This variety makes enormous yields—fifteen tons per acre have been secured. When in full head it is from eight to twelve feet in height. Yet it is a very succulent and palatable fodder. Pearl millet is much more watery in its character than the other varieties mentioned and does not mature as rapidly. For these reasons it is not as desirable as the barnyard variety.

All of the millets are surface feeders and should be well supplied with available fertilizing materials. For soiling, cutting may begin before they are in bloom, and they should, preferably, be fed before the seeds are harvested.

Muckworms In New England.

Emerald Gem, all things considered, seems to be the general purpose melon for New England. We have had fair success with the Emerald Gem when other varieties largely failed. It belongs to the Jenny Lind type, is small to medium in size and globular in form, flattened at blossom and stem ends, skin smooth and slightly ribbed. It shows a rich emerald green color, with narrow stripes of light green in the ribs. The flesh is thick and of a deep, rich salmon color, fine flavor and of superior quality. The fruit should be picked as soon as it will separate readily from the vine, as it loses its good qualities if left to remain until overripe.

The popular Rocky Ford or Netted Gem, so commonly found in our markets, is oval in shape, being longer than broad, slightly ribbed and covered with a grayish coarse netting. The flesh is green in color, very sweet and juicy and quite solid. The fruit is quite small and usually very productive. This variety needs plenty of sunshine and a favorable season and therefore cannot be so generally depended upon as the Emerald Gem.—F. William Rane, New Hampshire.

Malt Sprouts as Cattle Feed.

Malt sprouts are a residue of the brewing industry. Barley grains are sprouted in the process of malting and in due course are rubbed off and sold, either wet or dry, as a cattle food. They enter the general market solely in the kiln dried form. They are small, comma shaped, light yellow brown particles of an agreeable nutty odor and crisp texture. When fed dry they are frequently refused by cows. If soaked some hours before feeding they are often better relished.

How to Handle the Hoe.

Some men will use the hoe so that the top layer of soil is cut off clean and gathered up with the weeds that may have been the chief object of the hoeing. The surface remaining will be hard and smooth, quite the reverse of what it should be. Cultivation should mean a stirring of the surface, making it fine. If this be done in loamy soil shortly after a rain it will not break into large lumps.

It is now predicted that the reclamation of abandoned New England farms will be effected by Italian immigrants.

THE HELP QUESTION.

A Farmer Thinks It Sees a Remedy in the Near Future.

A National Stockman writer advances the following view in regard to the supply of help to be provided by the farmers. In the first place, as to the use of the farm and woman who are the country for the larger towns and cities, especially in the winter, have the "hot head" and build a house made of wood with a desire to live faster to get something for nothing. To be a farm hand or to be a hired girl is beneath them; to labor is too slow. They want to go faster and get something. They eventually get the shock and they are surprised. They want back or come if they have anything to get back on and their friends are surprised to see them. They were doing so well. They settle down then; they have learned something.

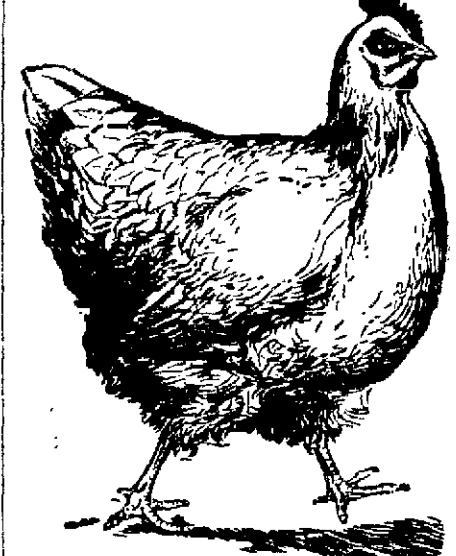
Now as to the remedy. That is self adjusting and will work well eventually. There is and has been for several years an outflow of both women and men from the country to larger towns and cities and public works, thereby leaving an insufficient amount of labor on the farms, lessening the production and increasing the cost of living where this labor is employed, and the cost of production of farm products will continue to grow higher as long as these conditions exist for the simple reason that the farmer cannot produce enough to supply the demand with what meager labor he has at his command. And of course if the supply is cut off the price must of necessity go up. The practical farmer will not employ labor unless it is profitable to him to do so.

In running this great industrial development at so great a pressure the limit may be reached. Then what? Why, the help question will solve itself from compulsion. You'll find the farmer then, as now, "on the ground floor," enjoying his "fatness," cabbage, sausage, bacon, mutton and beef raised principally by his own hand. This help question will settle itself as soon as the starch is knocked out, and I don't think that will be long.

Points of the Buff Orpingtons.

The points of a typical Buff Orpington fowl, as stated by the poultry manager of the Canadian experimental farms, are as follows:

Tail, inclined backward and upward.



A TYPICAL BUFF ORPINGTON PULLET.

Back, short, with broad shoulders. Head, small and erect. Eye, full and bright. Breast, broad, deep and full. Legs and feet, short and strong; four toes well spread.

Haying Hints From Farm Journal.

Not one-half of all the clover hay made in the country is ever properly saved so as to secure the best results. It is either cut too early or too late, is either cured too much or too little, is either mucky or fired.

Clover dries up and gets powdery and dusty if dried rapidly in the sun. Wilt it and dry the water out of it and then heap it, only opening it long enough to air when heating in the heap. In a day or two it will do to go in. Cans are excellent to use during this process.

"Make hay while the sun shines" sounds well, but it's better for the hay-makers, the horses and the hay if the days are cool and cloudy, with a "drying wind" blowing.

A delay when the crop is cut may damage the quality of the hay. Better have it wet than overripe.

Cut all the hay early if you want good hay. Cut as the grass is going out of blossom; then the nutriment is in the stalk and the dust is off the flowers.

Two medium sized loads will be hauled quicker than one load that will break the wagon or stick in the barn door.

Downy Mildew.

Downy mildew attacks the leaves of cucumbers and cantaloupes. These show yellow spots with moldlike growth on the underside; the spots turn brown, and the leaf soon dies.

Remedy: Spray with Bordeaux mixture about the middle of July and repeat every ten days.

Agricultural Notes.

It is now generally conceded that the soil is the most economical way, everything considered, of utilizing the corn crop for the dairy.

Rutabagas are a good late second crop.

The Vermont experiment station has found that clipping potato plants on account of too heavy foliage growth in July and August sacrificed one-third of the crop.

Bordeaux mixture has proved a reliable remedy for potato blight and rot.

Plant sweet corn for succession and a late crop.

Sow Early Egyptian or Eclipse for young beets in the fall.

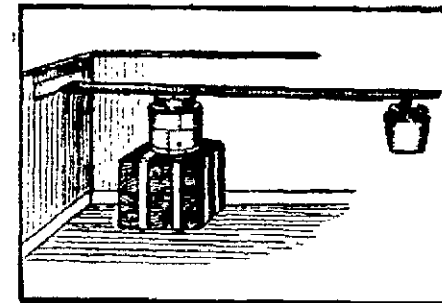
FARM GARDEN

FARM DAIRY CHEESE.

Plain Directions For Cheese Making In the Household.

There is a popular impression that the making of cheese in this country has been so completely transferred to the factory system during the last half century as practically to abolish cheese-making on dairy farms. But the agricultural returns of the twelfth United States census show that in the year 1880 there were still 15,670 farms upon which dairy cheese was made. The quantity produced on these farms during that year was 1,077,230 pounds, an average of 1.045 pounds per farm. This product constituted almost 54 per cent of all the cheese made in the United States.

It is the purpose of farmers' bulletin No. 166, "Cheese Making on the Farm," to furnish for the farm household a brief description of the most approved



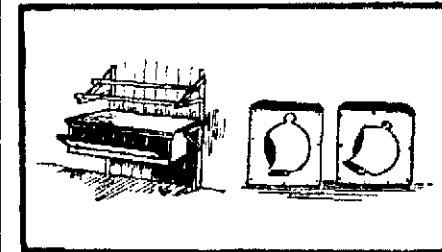
FARM DAIRY CHEESE PRESS.

methods used in the manufacture of several varieties of cheese. Details of management, which are briefly and plainly described, include aeration and cooling, coloring, the use of rennet, curdling, cutting, cooking, molding, pressing, dressing, salting and curing. The operation of pressing is explained as follows: The press may be a simple lever and weight described as follows: The lever should be about twelve feet long. A broken wagon tongue answers the purpose very well. Set a strong box, on which the mold may be placed, about three feet from a wall, post or tree. On the latter nail a slat and under it put one end of the lever. Put a circular board about six inches in diameter upon the mold, and on this rest the stick or lever. A pail containing a few cobbles or stones will answer for the weight. Do not apply full pressure at first, but let the weight hang about halfway between the mold and the outer end of the stick. Let the cheese remain a few hours in the press, then take out and dress.

The ordinary process by which our American cheese is made in factories is not applicable to the farm dairy because it takes too much time and is so complicated that it requires years of practice to become sufficiently familiar with the varying conditions in which milk comes to the vat. The various changes that take place in milk, and which are troublesome in making cheese, nearly all develop in the night's milk kept over until the following morning. So if milk is made into cheese immediately after it is drawn no difficulty need be experienced. By employing a simple and short method of manufacture any one at all accustomed to handling milk can with the appliances found in any well regulated farm home make uniformly a good cheese.

Poultry House Arrangements.

The cut shows roosts, dropping board platform and the nests below, the latter so constructed that the fowls lay in the dark, a cure for egg eating. The



ROOSTS, PLATFORM AND NESTS.

writer has built three of these and finds them the best combination of roosts, dropping board and nests that he has ever seen, says a Farm Journal correspondent, who also sketches a trap nest. The trap nests have circular openings in front covered by a very light, thin bit of wood. An eighth of an inch thick will be about right. It is pivoted at the top. The section removed from one side of this cover enables the hen to put her head and neck into the nest, thus pushing the light sliding cover aside. When she has entered the nest the cover falls of its own weight, and a little flexible ash wood catch on the bottom catches over a peg, holding the layer until released.

This will show which hen lays the egg, and one can thus breed only from the best layers.

Late Ducks Are Cheaply Grown.

The early hatched ducks that are ready for the market in May being the best price, but those hatched later, although they do not sell for as much per pound, are more cheaply grown, because bugs, grasshoppers and green stuff become more plenty. I never have any trouble raising my ducklings. The Pekin ducks are the largest of the duck family and the most popular. They will lay more eggs in a year than many hens, as they will lay nearly every day from February until September or October. During this season a drake should be kept for every five ducks, and there should be an enclosure about their house that they may be kept in during the morning. A fence two feet high will be sufficient to confine them. Ducks are quite free from vermin and most of the ills that chickens are heir to, says a Wisconsin woman in Orange Judd Farmer.

ROOT CROP SEEDS.

How and Where They Are Grown and Why They Are Often Poor.

The seed division of the Canadian department of agriculture offers suggestions of much interest to root growers. According to Chief G. H. Clark of the seed division, a few farmers in Canada make a specialty of growing root crop seed, but practically the whole amount of such seed offered in the trade is imported from Europe and is grown in France, Germany and England. A favorable climate and cheap labor have made these countries the seed gardens of the world.

Turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are all biennial plants that is, they store up nourishment in the root during the whole of the first year and use that store of food for the production of seed the second and final year of their life. Most of our domestic plants have been evolved from wild types through long years of selection, cultivation and cross fertilization. The original wild types were usually annuals, producing seed the first year, and there is a tendency among all improved plants to revert rapidly to the old unimproved types whenever they are deprived of careful attention to selection and cultivation.

Canadian farmers have not fully recognized that the value of root crop seeds is far from depending on their vitality alone. It is even more important that they be taken from carefully grown and selected stocks. We seldom see a field of roots that are uniformly true to type and free from abnormal growth of top, large necks and ill shaped, prongy roots.

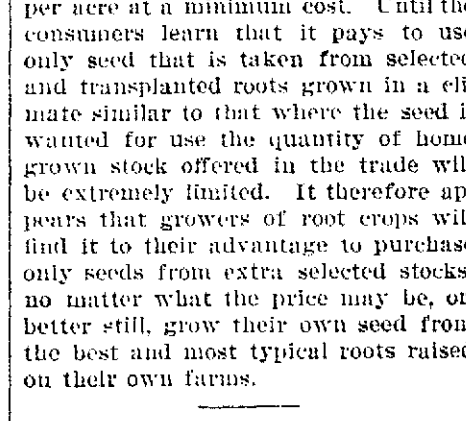
The best quality of seed is produced from selected and transplanted roots. Seed of turnips and swedes is produced in quantity in this manner in the north of Scotland. The climate of Scotland, like that of Canada, is such that root crop seeds can only be successfully produced by harvesting the roots before winter and transplanting them the following spring. The bulk of the seed of these crops, which is imported for the Canadian trade, is grown in France and the south of England, where the climate is such that the roots may remain unharvested through the winter and produce seed the following year. Some of the more reliable seed growers in these countries exercise a great deal of care in the production of their stocks. They supply seeds from their own selected stocks to small farmers, who grow quantities of seed for them under contract. The best quality of seed offered in the Canadian trade is grown in this way. There is, however, evidence to show that a great deal of the seed of these crops offered in Canada is of much inferior quality. Canadian farmers have demanded cheap seeds without any guarantee as to quality, and the seedsmen have simply tried to meet the demand. A great deal of the root crop seed used in Canada is grown by small, irresponsible European farmers whose chief object is to obtain a maximum yield of seed independent of its quality. In the growing of these stocks it is a common practice to sow late in the season after an early crop has been harvested from the land. Young plants thus produced are in many cases not thinned and do not grow to a reasonable size during the first season. From a crop of this sort a very large amount of top is produced and a large quantity of seed obtained per acre at a minimum cost. Until the consumers learn that it pays to use only seed that is taken from selected and transplanted roots grown in a climate similar to that where the seed is wanted for use the quantity of home grown stock offered in the trade will be extremely limited. It therefore appears that growers of root crops will find it to their advantage to purchase only seeds from extra selected stocks, no matter what the price may be, or, better still, grow their own seed from the best and most typical roots raised on their own farms.

Cover Crops.

Now is the time to begin to think of cover crops. In this latitude generally they should be sown between July 1 and July 15. Clover is perhaps the best crop for orchards in the middle and eastern states. Mammoth clover is a little better than the common red clover. Crimson clover is good in New Jersey and southward, especially on poor, sandy soils, suggests Country Gentleman.

A Device For the Farm Carriage.

A little device illustrated by the Rural New Yorker will add much to the comfort of riding in a canopy topped carriage, where annoyance is frequently felt from the sun shining in at one side or other or at the back. It may be a piece of cloth, preferably of the same color as the upholstery of the carriage, is pulled over two bands of



SHUTTING OUT THE SUN.

elastic. Hooks are sewed at the ends of these bands, as shown, the hooks being covered with cloth. This little curtain can then be stretched and hooked to the uprights on either side of the carriage or across the back, putting it at the right height to protect the face from the sun. It will also serve excellently as a windbreak. If the books are covered with rubber they will be less inclined to slip.

Dairy Cattle

The Guernsey heifer Dolly Bloom, No. 12,770, A. G. C. C., advanced register No. 40, has just completed a most wonderful year's milk and butter fat record. This record has been made under the rules and conditions for the advanced register of Guernsey cattle which require the supervision of an agricultural experiment station. In this instance a representative of the Massachusetts state station saw and sampled the milk of this cow each month and reported the results thus obtained. The inspector also reported various weightings of milk as check weights. The owner reported the detailed weights of milk for each day and statement of feed and care.

Dolly Bloom calved March 22 and started her record March 23, 1902, when twenty-three months old, and completed it March 25, 1903. During this time she gave—

	Pounds milk.	Butter Pounds fat.	Butter per cent.
March 26 to 30.....	149.00	4.25	6.33
April.....	795.50	4.25	32.51
May.....	869.23	4.56	35.66
June.....	929.81	4.40	40.03
July.....	848.09	5.23	44.25
August.....	735.25	5.17	41.11
September.....	704.19	5.60	38.38
October.....	638.39	5.39	36.49
November.....	631.44	5.55	38.37
December.....	634.50	5.60	38.89
January.....	641.68	5.30	37.21
February.....	548.89	5.73	30.61
March 1 to 25.....	512.75	5.40	27.69
	8,941.33	51.13	453.88

*Average per cent.

The requirement for the admission of this cow to the advanced register was 6,000 pounds of milk and 250.5 butter fat. Her production greatly exceeded this requirement. The record made is the largest record of a year's production of butter fat by any two-year-old heifer in the world that can be found recorded and at the same time supervised by any representatives of a public institution or an organization.

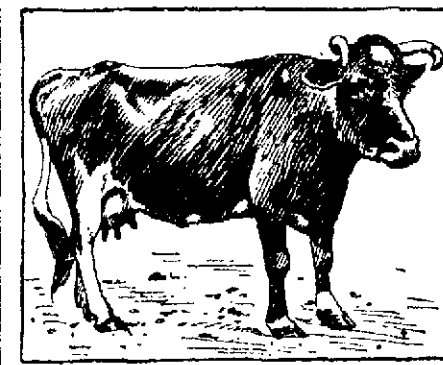
After Eoop.

She was an Ormery Looking Cow. When she was put on the list for a six months' Butter Test most People Smiled, and the Rest Roared. The Judges said it was a Waste of Time to Bother with Her. On the First Day She Wasn't In It seemingly. The Second Day She Got the Hang of the Scheme of Fodder and Milking and Began to Improve. At the End of the First Week She was Ahead, and from that time to the End of the Test she was the Whole Thing. When the Record was Finished Her Name was the Only One In It or On It. Moral.—Judges should never Decide a Case before the Evidence is In.—New York Farmer.

A Typical Guernsey Cow.

Lucretia is a registered Guernsey cow of the Rhode Island Agricultural college herd, dropped Jan. 19, 1892, says American Cultivator. She gave, when new milk, thirty pounds milk, daily average, during the month of February, 1900. She grows fleshy as the lactation term advances and gradually gives up the surplus flesh when in full flow after calving. She weighs, approximately, 950 pounds.

Lucretia shows large intelligence even for a thoroughbred. Her disposition



LUCRETIA II.

tion at present—Mr. Wright, the herdsman, says she was very nervous and high strung when she first arrived—is all that could be desired in regard to man. Again, she is neutral in the matter of affection and in regard to brushing and petting, though a trifle sensitive to carding. She will quietly domineer over any smaller cow, seemingly taking pleasure in keeping her from getting any water to drink. She is a slow drinker, but greatly dislikes cold water. She rarely eats fine salt, nor does she lick rock salt freely. Mr. Wright states that Lucretia is so sensitive as to shrink in milk if any one talks to him while he is milking her, but no statistics have been collected relative to the matter.

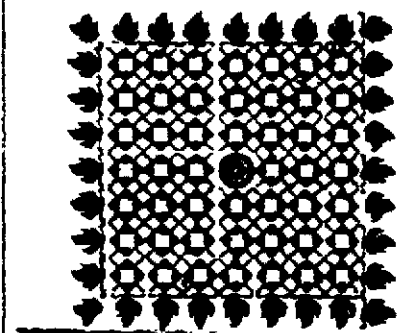
Training a Colt.

The care of the colt should begin as soon as the mother has been bred, says J. D. Dietrich, a Pennsylvania dairyman. Just as the colt is broken to a trot, so the heifer should be manipulated for the production of milk. We have succeeded in developing the heifer's udders by a simple method. An old broom worn off to the sticks is rubbed from the front legs of the animal back to the udder. I do not approve of handling the teats on account of inducing milk secretion.

The time of breeding the heifers should be regulated by the owner's knowledge of the animal, for the man who says he breeds his heifers at eighteen months is all at sea. When she is big and strong enough she should be bred; otherwise there is a tendency for her to begin to put on fat and develop beef. This matter should be governed and regulated by the watchful eye of the master.

When Size Doesn't Count.

In selecting dairy cows it should never be forgotten that the size of the animal by no means determines the size of her yield.



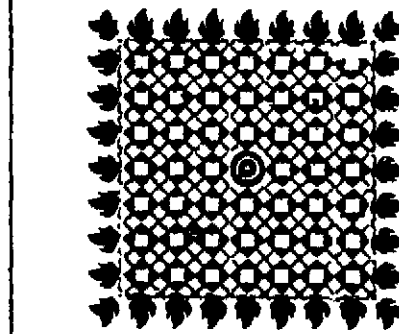
THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB
PRINTING
PLANT

In The City.

Finest
Work
Reasonable
Prices.



RESULT OF REVISION

TARIFF REDUCTION WOULD COMPEL
SCALING DOWN OF WAGES.

To Sacrifice Protection in Order to
Strike a Blow at Organized Capital
Would Be For the Workingman to
Commit the Act of Harakiri.

Just in what respect there is a need for tariff revision at this particular state of affairs is not demonstrated by those who shout for tariff changes. Those who have any knowledge whatever of business affairs ought to be able to discover at a glance that the revision of the tariff would not be simply a blow at the trusts. If the trusts are to be "crushed" at one fell swoop the men who have their money invested will not be the principal sufferers. To destroy any given industry would mean to destroy the opportunity for work now enjoyed by thousands of men.

If any combination of capital is operated contrary to law the way to treat such a case is through the courts and by the operation of the laws on the subject. This has been done in the matter of the Northern Securities company, and nobody is really hurt. No tariff revision could affect such a company as the Northern Securities; hence the plea that the tariff should be revised solely to "kill the trusts" is absurd on its face. Should tariff revision be brought about to the extent that any given line of manufacturing industries would be crippled and hampered the first person to feel the effect would be the employees, who are now securing good wages and who are insured steady employment. Precarious employment and the flooding of the country with foreign made goods would not serve to continue prosperity here, but there would be a cessation of work, and every man who went through the period of 1893-97 knows what such a condition means. At that time the English mills were running overtime in order to furnish goods for the American markets, while hundreds of thousands of workmen in this country were walking the streets. The discussion of a revision of the Dingley tariff for the purpose of assailing the trusts is not made for the benefit of the American workers. They have reason to stand firm for the continuance of the present tariff rates, which have served to keep the mills busy and the workers active.

The way to reach combinations of capital that operate against the people is to attack them through the processes of the courts. This can be done, as is being demonstrated, and the majesty of the law is supreme. Tariff revision, as advocated by the Democrats is approximate free trade, but tariff revision is simply a readjustment of certain duties, the changing of which would not affect injuriously the interests of the workmen. Just at this time, when wages are being increased almost everywhere, it ought to be apparent that a reduction in the output of the American mills and factories by the letting in of foreign made goods would bring about a scaling down of wages. Demands for higher wages can never be granted with a falling market.

The English and Germans are sending shipload after shipload of goods to this country notwithstanding the Dingley tariff. One of the best markets that Germany has today is the United States. To attack the trusts on the mistaken principle that destruction of organized capital is to benefit the workman would be to commit harakiri.

A Real President.
President Roosevelt is reported to have said: "I would like to be president of the United States for another term, but this much I will say, I propose to be president this term." I would rather be all president for three and a half years than half president for seven and a half years." There is a well defined suspicion that Mr. Roosevelt has been president since his elevation to that office. We are not aware that for any brief moment the reins of government have passed to any one else. And the American people like for president a man who is the president, and they are going to show their appreciation of Theodore Roosevelt by making him the president for four more years after his present term expires. — Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Falls by Its Own Weight.
Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cleveland's second administration have been monstrously lied about. The Republican contention that the last term of the last decade were due to Mr. Cleveland and to the Wilson tariff is as familiar as it is false. It has been everywhere repeated in public speeches and public prints, and yet manifestly nobody believes it. — New York Times.

Says Byron, "When Bishop Berkeley said, 'There was no matter,' and proved it, 'twas no matter what he said.' As well say there were no hard times as say they were not due to Grover and free trade. Such falsity falls by its own weight.

Two Considerations.
It seems to be the opinion of the Brooklyn Eagle that the Democrats should not nominate a candidate for president who voted for Mr. Bryan. This leads the Washington Post to ask if it would not be possible for the Democrats to elect a candidate who had not voted for Mr. Bryan. There is a vast deal in these two considerations. — Indianapolis Journal.

A Hopeless Search.
A leading Democrat of the country has put the whole thing in a nutshell of miniature dimensions by remarking that the paramount issue with the Democratic party should be to find some one who can beat Roosevelt. — Terre Haute Tribune.

CUMMINS CONVERTED.

Iowa Progressives Fall Back on the
Platform of 1896.

Some of the Democratic papers are saying that President Roosevelt has been converted to the Iowa idea regarding the tariff.

The fact is, however, that Governor Cummins, one of the leading exponents of the Iowa fad, has been won over to the president's side on that question. According to revelations which have just been made the president in the interview which he had with the Iowa governor showed that the latter stood on the platform of the St. Louis convention of 1896, on which McKinley was nominated the first time.

That platform set forth: "We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical one, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industries."

Cummins acknowledged that he stood on that declaration.

The Republicans carried out the platform expression of 1896 when they enacted the Dingley law of 1897. That act has given the country satisfaction. No sort of trade statute can be eternal and some time or other the Dingley law will be revised by the Republicans.

It is well to remember that this act was one of the big factors in the restoration of the prosperity which came to the country very quickly after the Democrats were turned out of the government and the Republicans were put in power.

The act has not yet outlived its usefulness. The president is convinced of the truth of this proposition. There would be no sense in making any changes in this law at the present time. — Trenton Gazette.

Shows Their Incompetency.

Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia, who was one of President Cleveland's cabinet officials, said in New York recently: "Our people are making money. The farmers are making money, and we want that condition of affairs to continue." It necessarily follows that it will not continue if a party that has opposed everything done to bring about this great prosperity seizes power and proceeds to tear the tariff to pieces and upset things generally. The fact that the Democrats are advancing a "revenue tariff" while at the same time admitting the undeniable prosperity that now exists demonstrates their incompetency to govern the country.

Tariff changes can only be made safely by the Republicans. That is equally true of the currency and other important questions. The record of the Democratic party on these questions has been that of disaster. The free trade and free silver element of the party controls it. But both factions oppose a protective tariff. — Philadelphia Press.

Bryan as an Assistant.

Of course it will be expected that Mr. Bryan will take the stump for the Republican ticket if Mr. Cleveland should be nominated next year. The Republicans could win without Bryan's help on the stump, but we presume Mr. Hanna or the manager of the canvass, whoever he chances to be, will not put the Nebraska man off the track if he wants to aid the Republicans. The outlook for the Republicans seems especially bright for the canvass of 1904, yet the campaign leaders should be willing to accept a two-thirds majority in the electoral college if Mr. Bryan and his friends are willing to help them to get it. As an assailant of the ex-president the ex-presidential candidate would be at his best. He would be able to attract as big audiences as great men when he was getting his ovations in 1896 and 1900. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Need of Haste.

The whole question is one on which we need not act hastily. The pros and cons of all the schedules need thrashing out, and, as tariff tinkering is now impracticable, it seems to us that Roosevelt's and Root's programme is a good one. Let prosperity alone.

Tariff agitation on one schedule naturally spreads over all, and all schedules can best be revised after November, 1904, should business conditions then invite.

At all events, the revision of the American protective system by its friends in 1897 seemed to work a good deal better than revision by its enemies in 1893. — Boston Journal.

A Free Trader's Short-sightedness.

The Springfield Republican thinks the 42 per cent increase in imports over 1896 proves that the Dingley law is a failure and that extreme protection tends to defeat its own ends. If the Republican were astute or honest enough to note that the increased imports are not displacing home made goods, but contributing as raw material to their increase, it would have to acknowledge that the Dingley law is doing just what it was made for.

Give Bryan the Job.

The Republicans would ask nothing better than that Colonel William J. Bryan be allowed to dictate the Democratic platform next year if he will make it contain the same sentiment that he got into it before. The country is just itching to show how to dispose of another Kansas City or Chicago platform. — Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

Invariably.

"The Democratic party," Mr. Bryan declares, "is not the enemy of wealth." Yet, in spite of Mr. Bryan, history records that whenever Democratic policies have triumphed poverty has increased in this country. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

NEVER TRADE HORSES WHILE CROSSING A STREAM.



WE CANNOT FORGET

AND WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER DOSE
OF CLEVELAND HARD TIMES.

Bryan, Watterson and Other Anti-Cleveland Democrats Would Give Us Clevelandism Without the Man, but We Won't Have Either.

Strangely short memory are the people who now fall to worship at the shrine of Grover Cleveland. The sins of which he has been found guilty by the Bryans and the Wattersons, as being too awful to be forgiven by any who swear by those two prophets, are really nothing when measured against the great wrongs to the American people committed while the party was under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland. Brief thought upon the terrible injuries they suffered during the "Cleveland hard times" should bring the Cleveland worshippers swiftly back to their senses.

The name of Cleveland is hardly one to conjure with among investors of moderate means whose values fell away or evaporated under Cleveland free trade; among manufacturers whose mills and shops shut down while the foreign invader raided our ruined markets; among the artisans whose empty dinner pails drove them to Cleveland soup houses; among depositors whose savings were swept away in the almost daily wreck of banks; among dwellers along the line of march of "Coxey armies," or among the farmers of the country whose crops went unsold while the whole commerce and industry of the country lay paralyzed.

Neither Mr. Watterson nor Mr. Bryan, from plain motives of political delicacy, is laying stress on these reasons why their party would have a heavy load to carry if it took up the Cleveland burden. Their own ideas, or the ideas they must profess if they would keep their standing good in the Democratic party, compel them to subscribe to the same heresy as that which brought upon the country the Cleveland bank failures, the Cleveland industrial and commercial ruin, the Cleveland era of damaged national credit, the Cleveland period of empty dinner pails, the Cleveland soup houses and all the other conditions of the never to be forgotten "Cleveland hard times." But whether Mr. Cleveland or some one else is nominated by the Democratic party, the question, if it wants to go back to Cleveland "tariff reform" and "Cleveland hard times," still will remain as the issue on which the people must pass. There is no getting away from that ugly fact.

And this is why every time a good Cleveland free trade Democrat or a good Bryan free trade Democrat hears or sees the word "prosperity" and is again reminded thereby of the issue he will have to face next year he flies into a violent fury and says all sorts of queer, foolish things. — New York Press.

A Difference.

It was remarked on every hand what a splendid appearance President Roosevelt made in Mitchell Monday, contrasting with his first appearance here. There is a vast difference in looking at a candidate for vice president and then again at the same man as president of the United States, and it was patent to all that he had risen to the occasion in every respect. He was the same Roosevelt that spoke here three years ago, and he was no more earnest this time than then, but there was an added interest in his words because of his splendid record made in looking after the rights of the people. — Mitchell (S. D.) Republican.

Wriggling Democrats.

It is really amusing to watch our Democratic contemporaries wriggling over the third term business. They are in a desperate strait, and it will not be long before they will be admitting that all the denunciation of the third term idea was made for buncombe and was intended to be read no third term except for a Democrat. — Jersey City Journal.

Bryan Weakens.

Bryan is climbing down off his high horse. He now expresses a willingness to take Shepard or Parker, both of them "sound money" men. But both voted for Bryan, and that makes a great difference to William Jennings. Cleveland and Hill are still on his black list. — Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Hard to Determine.

City Editor—You're taking a long time over that story about ex-President Cleveland.

Reporter—I can't make up my mind whether to call him "ex-presidential possibility" or "presidential impossibility." — Philadelphia Press.

THE MAGIC WORD.

To the Democrat Prosperity of the Country is the Unpardonable Sin.

Shake a red rag at a bull or say "prosperity" to a Democrat and the effects are alike. When President Roosevelt points to the country's economic gains under protection as an unanswerable argument against breaking down our tariff system the free trade organs fly into fits of rage. Their wrath is aimed not only against the domestic conditions which provide two jobs for one workman instead of two workmen for every job, but they storm at the economic situation which lets our manufacturers sell \$400,000,000 of their products in the markets abroad. Reflection on the rich benefits which enable Americans to enjoy not only all the fruits of their industry and ingenuity, but allow our manufacturers to bring all the world's money to our markets, naturally stirs up the free trade animals more than anything else can do.

The frantic zeal of the free traders for "reform" of the tariff so as to give the foreigners back the hundreds of millions they are spending with us, and so as to enable the European trader to recover his footing in our markets from which he was driven by the McKinley and Dingley laws, is always chilled by that one magic word, "prosperity." To their orthodox "tariff reform" free trader the prosperity of the country is the unpardonable sin. — New York Press.

The Foundation.

The policy of protection is the foundation of our whole industrial system. Nine-tenths of our industrial capital is invested, nine-tenths of our industrial wage scales and other arrangements are made, upon the supposition that this nation will continue by law to reserve the home market for home producers.

To begin to repeal the tariff would be to disturb all these arrangements. It would unsettle business. It would destroy commercial confidence in the future.

It would bring on hard times. That is what tariff tinkering by the Democratic party always has done in the past. That is what it certainly will do again.

On the other hand, the Republican method of dealing with the trusts is to let the tariff alone for the present and seek other methods of curbing trust abuses. The Republican party believes that the trusts can be controlled without taking the risk of bringing on hard times.

The Republican party is confirmed in that belief by its success in bringing trusts under control, notably in the present case of the hard coal trust. — Trenton Gazette.

An Undying Crook.

The Democratic party has been famous for assailing prosperity by advocating the policy of repeal. But the Democratic prophecies that national suicide was near by a protective tariff have been refuted more magnificently than were the vaticinations of gloom ever before. But that party has an undying crook and has resumed its task of relettering the inscriptions on the tombstones of free trade.

When the time comes to readjust tariff schedules on the lines of protection the party that established protection and prosperity will undertake the revision. Meanwhile let the American policy do its perfect work. — Troy Times.

A Montana Ticket.

William Jennings Bryan has stated that he would have no objection to the nomination of Senator Clark for the presidency by the Democrats. Why not allow Montana to provide the whole show by making the ticket Clark and Mary McInane? One would be about as well fitted for the presidency as the other is for the presidency, and Mr. Bryan knows it. There is an evident lack of sincerity in all his suggestions along this line which warrants the inference that he has not as yet relinquished all ambition himself. — Terre Haute Tribune.

Mr. Hanna's Strong Position.

The admirable speech of Hanna at the Ohio Republican convention will strengthen his position not only in Ohio, but throughout the country. No more candid, wholesome defense of President Roosevelt's administration has been anywhere made than that of Mr. Hanna. — Boston Journal.

Doesn't Need an Oil Well.

W. J. Bryan affirms that he is not interested in any oil well proposition. It is not necessary that he should be as long as he is such a grader himself. — Colfax (Wash.) Gazette.

WHAT MATTERS IT?

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS.

It is of the Highest Importance to Them that Protection Be Maintained by the Election of Men Who Will Carry Out Republican Policies.

What does it matter to the American workman if as the New York Commercial says, our yearly favorite balance of merchandise trade is largely used up in payment of interest on American securities held abroad, in paying ocean freights to foreign ship-owners, tourists' expenditures, expatriation or in money sent back by resident foreigners while he is being paid good wages for making the goods exported in excess of our imports, which create that yearly favorable balance of merchandise trade?

What does it matter to the American workman what Mr. Cleveland thinks of Mr. Bryan, or vice versa, while there is no danger of either being elected president of the United States so long as the American factory keeps busy under a protective tariff protected by the vote of the protected factory worker?

What does it matter to the American workman if our foreign obligations and expenditures are paid by the excess of our exports over imports, instead of the proceeds being brought here, while his employer is making a profit on those excess exports and is thereby enabled to build up the capital reserve which will enable him to keep his factory going when things slacken up instead of (as in Democratic days) being obliged to lay off most of his work people and to put the rest on short time at reduced wages?

What does it matter to the American workman if Democratic conventions keep on affirming the Kansas City platform while there is not the least chance of its being affirmed by a majority of voters?

What does it matter to the American workman if Mr. Bryan continues to wander up and down the country seeking whom he may convert while he is not converting anybody?

What does it matter to the American workman how much Democratic tariff revision talk there may be while the power, the only power of revising the tariff, when such action is deemed necessary, is in the hands of his friends and his friends, the Republican party?

What does it matter to the American workman when Mr. Edward Atkinson asserts without proof that radical changes in the tariff or even its abolition will only affect 600,000 workers, while he (the tariff protected workman) knows that such changes or abolition would disastrously affect the earnings of 7,082,075 workers in protected factories and allied interests?

What does it matter to the American workman even if his employer chooses to sell surplus stock abroad at lower prices while pay rolls are not being reduced in length or amount?

What does it matter to the American workman how much academic discussion there may be regarding the theories of free trade, low tariff or high tariff while in practice high tariff gives him more work at better wages than he ever had before?

What does it matter to the American workman how much money changes hands daily in Wall street while the intrinsic and work giving value of the industry in which he labors remains the same?

What does it matter to the American workman what our "anti-imperialists" think of our owning tropical colonies while the fact remains that we can use and are using all the sugar Hawaii produces, all the sugar, coffee and cigars Porto Rico exports and still have a consuming home market far more than large enough to use all the many tropical products the Philippines will produce when American capital and American executive ability develop the now latent resources of those islands?

What does it matter to the American workman whether our yearly favorable balance of trade is visible or invisible while his well filled pay envelope is visible every Friday night?

What does it matter to the American workman if Mr. Cleveland is "shining" for a third term while the "hail" has not yet been found which will induce a majority of American (born or naturalized) voters to again swallow the Democratic "hook" and again endure the sad and weary years of 1892-96?

What does it matter to the American workman what the would be disturbers of the full dinner pail say or do while he knows that by his vote he can take part in another Democratic free trade, low tariff, anti-imperialistic funeral on the first Tuesday of November, 1904?

It does matter to the American workman that our protective tariff be protected by the continuance in office of the Republican party.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Not Needed Now.

The cry that the tariff fosters unfair profits for the makers of protected commodities can be met with the response that excessive profits will foster competition, which will reduce prices to the consumer and profits to the manufacturer, and upon this score the ultra protectionists are ready to claim that any considerable revision of the tariff is not soon likely to be needed. Fall River Herald.

A Cleveland Appointee.

Republican politicians need have no fear that the post office investigations will injure the president or his party. When an honest president discovers fraud and removes the cause the people always approve and show their approval at the polls. Mr. Machen, now under investigation, was a Cleveland appointee.

CHOOSING THE LOSER.

Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that he is willing to support for president a gold Democrat if he is allowed to leave the main. That would be enough to work in advance the election and overwhelming defeat of the candidate. — Philadelphia Press.

William Jennings Bryan, with a man getting notion that he still possesses a voice and an influence in his party, is doing the rounds away suggesting and debating for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. His time is well spent. His efforts indicate with undoubted accuracy to the Democracy whom not to select. — San Francisco Call.

Senator Gorman from London, an homme who has not yet begun to think seriously about next year. He was of Gorman when he professes ignorance. The jokes of his brain work all the time, even when he is asleep. The idea that he is ignorant of politics is enough to make a horse laugh. — Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Bryan is said to favor Walter Clark for the Democratic nomination for president next year. Now, all to gether. "Who's Clark?" — Sioux City Journal.

The practical unanimity that stands among Republicans as to their standard bearer next year is in marked contrast to the discord and uncertainty that prevail in the Democratic party. — Indianapolis Journal.

Former President Cleveland's catering to southern sentiment on the race question does not appear to have had much effect as yet. In a convention of Louisiana editors only four declared for the nomination of Cleveland, the majority being for Parker. — Buffalo Express.

Henry Watterson grows more and more emphatic, if that be possible, in his strenuous opposition to Cleveland. His latest utterance is a suggestion that the Democracy "turn to something recent, or, at least, to something still alive." Whereby it is to be assumed that Mr. Watterson is of the opinion that Grover Cleveland is a "dead duck." — Springfield Union.

Would Cleveland or Olney really be half as obnoxious to the trusts and monopolies as President Roosevelt has often made himself? Even admirers of Cleveland and Olney are a little staggered by this question. — Norwood (Mass.) Advertiser.

By accepting a renomination Grover Cleveland would lose nothing but the office. His New York friends would continue to pay him the salary. — Terre Haute Tribune.

In response to a friend who wrote, "Are you now considering or would you consider making the race for the presidency next year on the Democratic ticket?" Mr. Cleveland wrote, "I can say no more than assure you that at no time since the close of my last administration have I been desirous of carrying the Democratic banner for a fourth time in a presidential contest," and Bryanites are now wondering whether that answer means yes or no. — San Francisco Call.

The Judge Parker boom appears to have been crowded off the boards by the somewhat exaggerated dimensions of the Cleveland movement. Like the cat in the song, however, it may come back. — Terre Haute Tribune.

A Tariff Reform Devotee.

Grover Cleveland seems to have a remarkable capacity for not learning by experience. He surely repeats the advice of 1892—to make tariff reform the issue—as if nothing had happened during the last twelve years. With Mr. Cleveland tariff reduction is the sacred solvent for everything. He can think of no sacrifice too great for the nation to make to secure tariff reform. He seems to have a genius for curing the "evils" of prosperity. Well, he certainly has demonstrated that his doctrine will do this. He did it successfully in 1893, and if the people will only give him a chance he will do it again in 1904. For curing the evils of prosperity, demand for labor, high wages and extension of business he can be trusted to produce results every time. — Gunton's Magazine.

Would He Foolhardy.

At present, the country being extremely prosperous, it seems to us that playing with the tariff would be foolhardy to a criminal degree. Such evils as exist are very inconsiderable, especially compared with what would follow agitation. Shall a man afflicted with a corn have his leg amputated? The one charge brought against our present tariff is that some few are over-prosperous. Shall we declare, therefore, that all should be plunged into poverty? It would be foolish to overlook the fact that nearly all lines of trade are highly prosperous merely because in a few cases the success is inordinate and begets envy. — Lowell Courier.

Strikes Are For Advances.

In local circles, too, the strikes are for advances of wages, not reductions thereof. It isn't strictly polite to "rub it in" on the free traders in this fashion, but the truth is eternal and must prevail. Compared with the number of strikes since the Dingley tariff went into effect, began because of reduction of wages, the number of those which were instituted for increases as the measure to a grain of sand. — Philadelphia Inquirer.

Tolerably Effective, After All.

Mr. Olney, Mr. Cleveland's attorney general, said in 1893 or 1894 that the Sherman antitrust law was entirely inadequate as the work of restraining harmful monopolies. Attorney General Knox appears to have found it tolerably effective. Doubtless the Northern Securities people think it is Indianapolis Journal.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

ONE CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Palace Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sr. Harbald; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, G. of M.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Council; John Hooper, Vice Council; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herwig, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

JUNE 25.

NEW MOON, June 25th, 10:11 a.m., morning, E.
First Quarter, July 1st, 10:20 a.m., evening, E.
Full Moon, July 10th, 10:11 a.m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, July 17th, 10:11 a.m., evening, W.

THURSDAY JUNE 25, 1903.



NOCTURNE.

Up to her chamber widow
A slight wire-trellis goes,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Climbers a bold white rose.

I lounge in the lex shadows,
I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle,
The curtain's folds between.

She smiles on her white-rose lover,
She reaches out her hand
And helps him in at the window—
I see it where I stand!

To her scarlet lips she holds him
And kisses him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he that won her
Because he dared to climb!
—Thomas B. Aldrich.

CITY BRIEFS.

That hot wave is about due.
The moon has changed, and so has
the weather—nit.

Have your shoes repaired by John
Mott, 34 Congress street.

Ladies' night will be observed by
the P. A. C. boys this evening.

The Portsmouth Yacht club is tak-
ing in new members at every meet-
ing.

The Knights Templars had a rather
unpleasant day for their celebra-
tion.

Coal dealers say that this weather
is creating quite a demand for their
goods.

Amateur photographers have been
taking a rest during the spell of bad
weather.

Bordeaux Mixture Paris Green Com-
pound, at S. A. Schurman & Son, 75
Market St.

Old Prob is probably taking a va-
cation and his clerks are letting the
weather run itself.

Smallpox is now confined to three
places in the state. Manchester,
Nashua and Candia.

The youngsters all want to go to
the circus, and of course it will not
do to let them go alone.

It is rumored that there were some
seaside Knights Templar on the City
of Haverhill on Wednesday.

The Naval band showed up exceed-
ingly well in the parade on Wednes-
day and rendered rattling good music.

People who travel on the street
railroad are wondering why closed
cars are not in service this weather.

Friday, June 26, is "Careful-Day,"
when to bathe in the ocean is sup-
posed to cure all "the ill fish is heir
to."

Probably the class to enter the
high school next fall will be the
largest in the history of the institu-
tion.

Several hundred cords of wood are
being hauled to Ham's wharf and
will later be transported to the up-
river brick yards.

To Let—Desirable front room, suit-
able for office or lodging, 9 Congress
street. Inquire of Dr. Deane, suc-
cessor to Dr. Ham.

Robert Patterson has a number of
men and teams engaged in carrying
palms and shrubs from Maplewood
farm to the Wentworth house.

The twenty-five-cent gold pieces
coined in California some years ago
are now worth from two to four dol-
lars, according to their liveness.

No need to fear sudden attacks of
cholera infantum, dysentery diarrhoea
or summer complaint, if you have Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
in the medicine chest.

Have your carpets cleaned by Earl
H. Dearborn, successor to C. L. Simp-
son, Water street. Orders may be
left at Thos. Lester's or Philbrick's
Pharmacy. Tel. Con.

Grass continues to thicken up at
the bottom; and, with many, the cry-
ing need is for sunshine. But neither
the rains that have occurred nor the
sunshine that may occur can bring
anywhere near an average crop.

GOV. HILL HERE.

Governor John Hill of Maine
passed last night at the Rockingham
as the guest of his son, Percy V. Hill,
who, with his bride, are passing their
honeymoon at the hotel.

PROSPECT ALARMING.

Potato Crop Very Likely To Be Almost
A Failure.

There is strong possibility of a po-
tato famine. Sections of the country
anticipate a potato crop of vast propor-
tions, but reports of a most discouraging nature, and just
what the situation will be throughout
the country in the near future is a
serious problem when confronted with
provision dealers.

The outlook is an alarming one in
the Call valley, Memphis and Virginia
regions, upon which the eastern part
of the United States is dependent
mainly for its early potato crop, the
supply is several thousand carloads
short of what it generally is. From
the Call valley alone a shipment of
10,000 carloads is the average, but at
present it does not look as though
more than 1,000 carloads would be
supplied. In the Memphis district
the shrinkage in the supply will be
from 8,000 to 2,000 carloads.

All through Virginia, New Jersey,
Connecticut and Rhode Island there
seems to be nothing whatever to fall
back on. The first crops were blight-
ed by frost and the second have been
ruined by floods, so that a general
replanting is made necessary.

It is usual for the West to take
care of itself, but the floods have de-
stroyed everything as to its potato
supply. This season the sections
which have afforded the crops for 12-
15,000,000 people are now called upon to
supply 30,000,000. With the shortage
and threefold demand the whole
country will be seriously cramped.

Unless some unexpected relief
comes to hand people will have to
fall back on beans as a substitute
diet. This may do very well for New
Englanders, but it is safe to venture
that the proposition would be a hard
one for people in some sections of
the country.

Until the local crops commence to
come in, produce dealers expect a
hard time, for they have no arrange-
ments for a potato supply between
July 5 and the middle of August.

PUGH—VAUGHAN.

The First (Unitarian) Parish
church at Cambridge, Mass., was in a
radiance of palm decorations inter-
mingled with floral offerings on Wed-
nesday evening, June 24, the happy
occasion being the marriage of Miss
Annet Vaughan, daughter of Major
and Mrs. Daniel J. Vaughan, of No.
26 Irving street, Cambridge, formerly
in this city, where the bride was born
and the father was at one time owner
and editor of The Chronicle.

The groom was James Thomas
Pugh, Esq., of Cambridge, late of
North Carolina, a lawyer by profes-
sion and practicing in Boston.

The attractive church was filled
with guests of the popular couple,
and who were seated by the following
order:

Walter Clifton Vaughan of Water-
town, Mass.; Dr. Edward V. Hunt-
ington, Cambridge; Dr. Herbert B.
Lane, Cambridge; George C. Mac-
Koy, St. Louis; Drake T. Perry,
Newland; Henry W. Dunn, Boston.

At eight o'clock and to the be-
fitting melody of the Mendelssohn
wedding march the bridal party en-
tered the church, the ushers leading
and followed by those: Miss Ethel
Converse of Cambridge, as maid of
honor, and Miss Emma Noyes of
Brookline and Miss Katherine James
a Cambridge, as bridesmaids.

The best man was James Porter
Russell of the latter city.

The bride was most attractively
dressed in white crepe de chine with
aadora lace and wore a tulle veil. No
flowers.

The ceremony was touchingly pro-
ceeded by the pastor of the First
parish church, Rev. Samuel McCord
Brother D. D.

The reception was omitted because
of the recent illness of the bride's
mother, but the young couple will
give a large at home in the fall at
their future residence, No. 26 Irving
street.

The wedding tributes were liberal
and recherche, and manifested the
highest esteem for the contracting
couple.

The bride is one of the belles of
the college city and has a wide circle
of friends. She is a recent graduate
from Radcliffe and is a devotee of ath-
letics and particularly adept at golf.

The groom is from a conspicuous
old family of North Carolina, a gradu-
ate of Harvard and its law school
and is making rapid advances in his
profession.

Both have the unlimited good wish-
es of hosts of friends in their journey
of life together.

VACANCY AT WEST POINT.

United States Senator Gallinger
having been called upon to nominate

one principal and two alternates for
appointment as cadet to the United
States Military academy at West
Point a competitive examination will
be held in the senate chamber of the
State House at Concord, N. H., Wednes-
day July 8. The physical examina-
tion will begin at eleven o'clock a.
m., and the mental examination at
one o'clock p. m. Candidates must
be between the ages of seventeen and
twenty-two years. The successful
candidates will be required to report
at West Point, New York, for en-
trance examinations July 27, 1903.

BOUGHT SAILBOATS.

Capt. Lind of Collier Leonidas Takes
Some to Norfolk.

Captain Lind of the United States
collier Leonidas, which sailed from
the navy yard at five o'clock on Wed-
nesday afternoon, purchased several
sailboats along the river, to take to
Norfolk. He secured one from P. D.
Cochrane, another from Oscar John-
son and another from Charles Drowne,
also some from the Kittery side of
the river. He made several members
of the Portsmouth Yacht club offers
for their boats, but they would not
sell. The Leonidas takes eighteen
government boats to Norfolk for the
government.

POLICE COURT.

Judge Emery was the presiding
judge in police court this morning.

William E. Manning, drunk, was
fined three dollars and costs of \$6.13.

Thomas Cummings, for the same
offense, was fined a like sum.

Theodore Hibour and James Halcy,
for assault upon each other, were
fined three dollars and costs of \$6.90,
each.

Hugh Laughlin, found drunk on
Noble's Island, was fined three dol-
lars and costs of \$6.13.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of James H. Lord was
held at two o'clock this afternoon
from his home in Eliot. Rev. Mr.
Brown officiating. Interment was in
Roll Hill cemetery, under the direc-
tion of O. W. Ham.

The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte Man-
son was held at two o'clock on Wed-
nesday afternoon, Rev. George W.
Ellis officiating. Burial was in Har-
mony Grove cemetery, under the di-
rection of O. W. Ham.

THE PORTSMOUTH SURVIVORS.

The following, according to the
Boston Globe of Thursday, are
the Portsmouth survivors of the Sec-
ond New Hampshire regiment in the
Civil war: Capt. George E. Sides,
Lieut. Robert C. Sides, Lieut. John G.
Sides, George W. Heaton, Samuel M.
Joy, Benjamin J. Lake, Edwin H. Le-
ahey.

LADIES' NIGHT.

Ladies' night will be observed at
the Portsmouth Athletic club this
evening. The big clubhouse will be
thrown open to the ladies from eight
until eleven o'clock. All the ladies
who served at booths and otherwise
assisted at the club's fair have been
invited.

STILL LOOKING.

The moon changed on Wednesday
and the weatherwise are looking for
the present weather to disappear with
the present stage of the moon. If
there isn't some improvement over
the recent wetness after Wednesday,
we might as well give up and admit
that all signs have failed.

TO DISTRIBUTE FLOWERS.

The Boston branch of the Massa-
chusetts Floral Emblem society, of
which Mrs. Ellen Richardson, a
daughter of Portsmouth, is president,
will distribute flowers to the less
fortunate children of Boston on the
morning of July 1, from a tent on
Boston Common.

AN ELEGANT TEA.

Miss Lucy C. Sise of Court street
gave an elegant tea on Wednesday af-
ternoon complimentary to her guest,
Miss Remey, daughter of Rear Ad-
miral and Mrs. George C. Remey, of
Washington.

WASHED AWAY.

A part of the bulkhead on Seabrook
Beach has been washed away by the
high seas and rain, and considerable
damage done to the highway.

CITY GOVERNMENT MEETING.

The regular meeting of the city
council will be held this evening, but
there is very little business on the
docket.

The Value Of An

ANGELUS

Consists in the great amount of pleasure
which every member of the family
derives from its use.

It affords the BUSINESS MAN
a delightful relaxation from the
cares and worry of the office.

It provides the HOSTESS with
a never-failing source of entertain-
ment.

The YOUNG PEOPLE enjoy
its large repertoire of popular songs,
operatic selections, waltzes, etc.

If you think seriously of purchas-
ing a player let us place one in your
house on free trial. We assume all
risks.

Price \$250
No more than other and inferior
players.

H. P. MONTCOMERY,

6 Pleasant Street.



PERSONALS.

Dr. G. Scott Locke, Jr., is on a
Maine trip.

City Marshal Entwistle passed to-
day in Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fay were in
Boston on Wednesday.

Nathaniel Shannon has entered the
employ of L. D. Britton.

David Steward of Baltimore is on
a business trip to this city.

Sherman Hill will be desk clerk at
the Wentworth this summer.

Mrs. Frank H. Wells is the guest of
Mrs. G. Scott Locke in Concord.

Charles Robinson has returned to
Boston after a visit in this city.

George E. French has returned
from a business trip to Boston.

Robert S. Fosburgh left this morn-
ing for Cincinnati, on a business trip.

Capt. Benjamin Bowden of Eliot
was calling on friends in this city to-
day.

County Solicitor John W. Kelley
passed today in Concord on legal
business.

Levi W. Downs of Laconia, a for-
mer resident of this city, was a vis-
itor here on Wednesday.

James A. B. Fosburgh is attending
the Yale commencement exercises
and the Yale-Harvard boat race.

Surgeon Robert Hoyt of the U. S.
S. Texas was fleet surgeon in the
Hooker day parade in Boston today.

Mrs. A. C. Willey and family of
Rockland street are visiting Mrs.
Willey's parents in Medford, Mass.

Mrs. George M. Magoon leaves for
Boston today to visit her son, George
M. Magoon, and wife, formerly of this
city.

Dr. Frank Young of Roxbury,
Mass., arrived at York Beach on
Wednesday, to run his father's hotel
for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Byron Paul and
young daughter of York Beach are
passing a few days with her mother
on State street.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon
of New York are at the Rockingham.
They will open their summer home
at Fox Point soon.

J. N. Wentworth has moved from
the Yeaton block on Congress street
to the tenement on Pearl street next
to the Pearl street Baptist church.

Naval Constructor John F. Hans-
com, U. S. N., of Philadelphia passed
Wednesday night in this city, the
guest of his brother, Justin V. Hans-
com, and family.

Miss Charlotte Emery of Cam-
bridge, Mass., daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Woodward Emery, formerly of
this city, has returned from abroad.

CITY MARKET.

Lowest Prices On

Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal. Poultry always on
hand. Full stock of Fresh and Salt Fish.

Vegetables of all kinds. Lettuce, Radish, As-
paragus, Greens, Bunch Beets, Cucumbers
Squire's Pure Leaf Lard, Ham and Bacon.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE, 246-4.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

F. F. KELLUM.

FREEMASONS AT YORK BEACH.

Lodges Of This City Dined At The
Fairmont House.

St. John's lodge, No. 1, St. An-
drews lodge, No. 56, A. F. and A. M.
of this city and Naval lodge of Kit-
tery, observed St. John's day by a
trolley ride last evening to York
Beach, and dinner at the Fairmont
house, the trip both ways being made
in special cars; and although the
weather was not just what might
have been wished the affair was a
pleasant one throughout and much
enjoyed. The bill of fare was as fol-
lows:

Clam Chowder
Plain Lobster and Lobster Salad
Halford Tomato Sauce Chili Sauce
Cucumber Pickles
Parker House Rolls Coffee Rolls
Cold Roast Beef
Cold Tongue
Cold Ham

Baked Kidney Beans
Escalloped Clams
Boiled Potatoes Mashed Potatoes
French Fried Potatoes
Ice Cream Frozen Pudding
Assorted Cake and Fruit
Crackers and Cheese
Tea and Coffee

After the dinner had been duly at-
tended to there was a social hour.
There were no set toasts, but brief
and entertaining speeches were made
by a number of the brethren, and sev-
eral selections were given by the
Masonic quartet, Wesley J. O'Leary,
John Mitchell, Ralph S. Parker and
Selma Wheeler. The excursionists
arrived home shortly before midnight.

Portsmouth fishermen are taking
advantage of the cloudy weather and
some good catches have been report-
ed.

Griffin The Hatter

SUMMER WEAR FOR MEN.

Neckwear in the Latest
Styles

Stocks, Bows, Four in Hands and
Strings.

Underwear and Hosiery
Plain and Fancy Designs in All
Grades.

The Sailor Straw Hat
Is the Proper Shape for this sea-
son. We have them at All
Prices.

The Best Line of

Negligee Shirts
In the City, for Men and Boys,
from 50 cents to \$2.00.

Men's Outing Suits
In Choice Patterns and Finely
Tailored.

Don't Forget that we make
Clothing to Order
And Guarantee Fit and Lowest
Prices.

Suits \$17.50 to \$35.00
Trousers \$5.00 to \$10.00

A FULL LINE OF
TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
AND BAGS.

GRIFFIN,
13 Congress St.

OLD PEPPER WHISKEY

Established 1780.

HAS STOOD THE TEST
ALL THESE YEARS.

William Ward & Sons,
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS,

No. 93 Market St.

Bottled at Distillery.

Pints, Half Pints and Quarts.

LOOK!

WE HAVE OPENED ANOTHER STORE
AT THE DEPOT

AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
VERY LARGE SHIPMENT OF
FRESH FRUITS.

Blackberries, Blueberries, Cherries
Cantaloupes, Pine Apples, Water-
melons, Red and Silver Skinned
Bananas, Apricots and Peaches.

Boston & Portsmouth
Fruit Co.,
23 Vaughan St.

Telephone Connecticut. Free Delivery.

GAS

IS NOW SOLD AT

\$1.15 Per Thousand

FOR COOKING PURPOSES
WHEN USED THROUGH

PREPAYMENT METER.

TRY ONE, IT WILL SAVE
MONEY FOR YOU.

Rockingham County Light &
Power Company.

MARK ST. HOUSE LOTS!

Three very desirable
House Lots right down
town, near everything.

Frank D. Butler

3 MARKET ST.

Hours 9 to 12 A. M.

Your Summer Suit

Should be
WELL MADE.
It should be

STYLISH
And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE
SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning and
Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Here We Are Again

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS,
STEAKS AND CHOPS,

OF ALL KINDS.

EVERYTHING NEAT AND CLEAN AT THE
HAVEN CAFE. COME IN AND
TRY OUR DINNERS.

P. S. Table Board; Furnished Rooms to Let.

THE LIVE PROPRIETOR.

C. H. ANGELL,
5 & 7 HIGH ST.

PICTURESQUE TROLLEY TRIP.

The Portsmouth & Exeter St. Ry. Co. off-
ers most delightful trolley ride through the no-
picturesque portion of New Hampshire to the
Portsmouth and Exeter.

Time of Trip, One Hour; Fare, 20c
Car seats hourly